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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

'Renewed Efforts' To Eliminate War Threat Urged [PRAVDA Editorial, 16 May] AA 1
Chervov Denounces Aggressive U.S., NATO Maneuvers [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 May] AA 3
U.S. Trying To Pressure British Voters on Arms [Chukseyev] AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Warsaw Pact Troops Receive Polish Medals [Khorunzhiy in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 May] BB 1
Cuban CEMA Officials in Moscow Begin Lectures [Havana] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Brezhnev Proposal for Security Council Summit [Leonov in IZVESTIYA 12 May] CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Speech, Protest at Notre Dame Reported [(Pitko)] A 1
Further Reportage [Gerasichev, Alekseyev] A 1
Democrats Note 'Failure' of Reagan Policies A 1
'Brazen Provocation' at Dulles Airport Viewed [Orlov] A 2
Senate Move on Shcharanskiy Called 'Provocative' [Kornilov] A 3
New York DAILY NEWS Cited on Plot Against Libya A 3
Tashkent Paper Reports on Migrants to U.S. [Zhuravlev, Kraynev in PRAVDA VOSTOKA 26 Apr] A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Blamed for Damage to Japanese Fish Nets C 1
U.S. Nuclear Weapons Storage in Japan Viewed [Tsvetov] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Statement on Overtures to Iran, Pakistan [PRAVDA 14 May] D 1
Karmal Addresses Council of Ministers Session [PRAVDA 15 May] D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Kirilenko Receives Visiting SED Delegation F 1
Hungarian Delegation's Activities in Moscow F 1
Comparison of Article Scoring Solidarity Theses [Nikotin in PRAVDA 15 May] F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Mitterrand's Basic Program, Provisions Viewed [PRAVDA 14 May] G 1
SEW Congress Upholds Four-Power Berlin Agreement G 1
CPSU's Brutents Returns From FRG Party Visit [PRAVDA 10 May] G 2
Brezhnev Congratulates Portuguese President G 2
Moscow Turkish Commentary Links Terrorism to U.S. [Suyetina] G 2
Visiting Cypriot Trade Minister Discusses Ties G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Perils of Arms Supplies to Saudi Arabia Viewed [Borisov in IZVESTIYA 12 May] H 1
U.S. Giving 'Unconditional Support' to Israel H 1
Al-Asad Cited on Israeli Interference in Lebanon H 1
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on Syrian Missile Crisis [Belyayev, 13 May] H 2
Syrian Delegation Arrives for Visit to Uzbekistan H 3
Soviet-Iranian Transport Meeting Opens in Tehran H 3
Moscow Function Marks Soviet-Iranian Anniversary H 3
Sheftunov Comments on Arrests of Jews in Tehran H 3
USSR, Algeria Discuss Engineering Cooperation H 4
Briefs: Film Agreement With Syria H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Publishes Text of Soviet-Congolese Treaty [14 May] J 1
Congo's Sassou-Nguesso Speaks at Kremlin Dinner [PRAVDA 13 May] J 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Soviet Ship Aids Nicaraguan Fishing Industry K 1
Cuba's Casas Regueiro Received by Ustinov [Havana] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

'Developed Socialism' Concept in CPSU Strategy [Pechenev in PRAVDA 8 May] R 1
Grishin, Kirilenko, Chernenko At Film Congress R 5
Grishin Addresses Party Secretaries Conference R 6
Kazakh CP Central Committee Holds Plenum [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Apr] R 6
Kunayev Addresses Plenum [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 28 Apr] R 7
Uzbek Deputy, First Deputy Power Ministers Die [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 7 May] R 7
Uzbek Institutes Train Workers To Develop Skills R 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA on River Transportation Resolution [Editorial, 29 Apr] S 1
First Deputy of New Timber Ministry on Tasks [Yagodnikov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Apr] S 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1270 Satellite Launched Successfully	U 1
Salyut-Soyuz Activities for 18 May Reported	U 1
Stomatitic Disease Specialists Tour Tashkent	U 1
Conference Ends	U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Further Coverage of Victory Day Activities	V 1
Marshal Kulikov Comment [IZVESTIYA 9 May]	V 1
Memorial Ceremony [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 May]	V 5

'RENEWED EFFORTS' TO ELIMINATE WAR THREAT URGED

LD181225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Preserve Peace and Deepen Detente"]

[Text] The struggle to reduce the threat of war and to curb the arms race has always been and remains the linchpin of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. "By means of our influence and our policy we have managed to influence the international climate and make it less harsh," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said in his Kiev speech. "For a whole decade international relations developed under the banner of detente. This was the most valuable achievement of the seventies. It was the fruit of the persistent joint efforts of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and all right-thinking forces of our day."

The vital interests of all peoples demand a switch in international politics to the sensible and realistic course of talks on the basis of equality and the renunciation of attempts to upset the current military equilibrium. It is toward this that the comprehensive program of constructive proposals and initiatives on the preservation of peace and the deepening of detente advanced from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum is geared.

This program covers a broad range of issues. The Soviet proposals and initiatives touch on the situation in Europe and in the Near, Middle and Far East. They are both political and military in nature and are imbued with the sole desire to do everything possible to extricate the peoples from the threat of nuclear war and to preserve peace.

One of the most important tasks is to preserve peace and security in Europe. On this continent, despite the efforts of the enemies of detente, peaceful cooperation between the two systems' countries is developing reasonably well on the whole. The positive changes in Europe, which has been free of war for 36 years now, are a source of legitimate satisfaction among the peoples. Their vital interests demand that Europe follow the way paved by the all-European conference in Helsinki. But here the fate of political detente depends to a large extent on how things go in solving the problems of detente in the military sphere.

It is a well-known fact that the confidence-building measures in the military sphere implemented by decision of the all-European conference are doing a good job of preventing centers of military conflict in Europe. These measures are currently being implemented on the territories of the continent's states, including the USSR's western regions. The Soviet Union now proposes that they be extended to the whole European part of the USSR, on condition that there is also a corresponding extension of the zone of confidence-building measures on the Western states' part.

The Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR met with a large positive response in the European countries' public circles. It would mean quantitatively and qualitatively freezing the existing level of these facilities including, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in the region.

The unbridled nuclear arms race in Europe is becoming a lethal threat to the peoples. The proposal for a moratorium is aimed at helping to make some kind of start on finding a practical solution to this problem. It is designed to create an atmosphere more conducive to talks. The aim of the Soviet initiative is to achieve a reduction in the quantity of nuclear facilities stockpiled in Europe by both sides.

But the measures to improve the international climate proposed by the Soviet Union are encountering opposition from aggressive and militarist NATO circles. At the recent Rome and Brussels sessions of this bloc's supreme political and military organs a comprehensive program for launching military preparations in Europe was announced on the far-fetched pretext of a so-called "Soviet military threat."

These decisions reflect the U.S. administration's line on heightening international tension and intensifying the arms race. The main outcome of these meetings was the reaffirmation of the course of deploying new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles facilities in West Europe.

The NATO leadership has rejected the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of such facilities in Europe. Thus it is now obvious that the United States and some of its allies are bent on deploying the new U.S. missiles in West Europe at all costs and that the deployment of these additional nuclear facilities is part of far-reaching aggressive plans.

The world situation makes it imperative that renewed efforts be made to eliminate the threat of war and to strengthen international security. The peoples are showing serious concern and alarm for the destiny of peace. This is demonstrated by the movement of the people's masses, the scale and momentum of which is reaching unprecedented proportions, against the arms race and the new U.S. missiles in Europe, for military detente and against imperialism's encroachments on the peoples' freedom and independence.

Our freedom-loving policy is organically linked with support for the cause of freedom, democracy and national independence. The Soviet Union has always given and will continue to give aid and support to the liberated countries. This applies in full measure to the countries of the African Continent also. The Soviet Union is also in favor of the African peoples' being able to independently determine the paths of their own development, of their freedom of choice being respected and of Africa becoming a peaceful continent.

Our country's unvarying line was reaffirmed in the signing in Moscow the other day of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo, which will undoubtedly be a factor which will help increase young independent Africa's international influence in our complex and contradictory world.

The Soviet Union is resolved to consistently implement the foreign policy program elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress in collaboration with all those really striving for reliable and lasting world peace.

Our country will persistently work to defense international tension and to preserve detente and ensure its further development. In this noble work it has the support of all progressive forces in the world and of all those who cherish the interests of peace.

CHERVOV DENOUNCES AGGRESSIVE U.S., NATO MANEUVERS

LD181231 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 May 81 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen N. Chervov: "Excercises or Preparation for Attack? On the Aggressive Nature of the U.S. and NATO Maneuvers"]

[Text] In the Soviet program of struggle for peace and the relaxation of international tension great significance attaches to the proposals for strengthening confidence-building measures in the military sphere. What are these measures and why must they be strengthened?

It is a matter of measures coordinated between states and designed to avert the danger of armed complications by receiving, on a reciprocal basis, timely and accurate information on the nature of the states' military activity. As is well known, the confidence-building measures carried out in accordance with the Final Act of the all-European conference signed in 1975 serve this goal in Europe. They include the compulsory advance notification (21 days or more) of military exercises by ground forces totaling over 25,000 men; the exchange of observers to attend military exercises on a voluntary and bilateral basis; advance notification, at their own discretion, of large-scale movements by their own troops, and others.

The practice of applying the above-mentioned measures has a short history. But in a brief time it has confirmed its usefulness and has had a positive effect on contacts between states in the complex and specific military sphere. Objectively these measures serve to strengthen mutual understanding and to overcome incorrect opinions regarding the other side's intentions.

Taking account of the stabilizing influence of confidence-building measures on mutual relations between the states, the socialist countries have frequently proposed to the West that they reach agreement on expanding and improving these measures. The USSR and its allies have expressed their readiness to agree that notification should extend to large-scale exercises not only by ground forces but also by naval and air forces. It has also been proposed that notification of exercises by ground forces should be given 1 month and not 3 weeks in advance and should start at a level of 20,000 men and not 25,000 as at present.

The socialist countries have expressed themselves in favor of limiting the scale of military exercises to 40,000-50,000 participants and of introducing into practice notification both of military exercises and of movements by ground forces numbering over 20,000 men in the region defined by the Final Act. At the 26th CPSU Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev suggested extending confidence-building measures to the entire European part of the USSR on condition that there is a corresponding expansion of the zone of these measures by the Western states.

Each of the aforesaid additional measures individually and all together would undoubtedly strengthen the people's confidence in their own security. The existence of that confidence would create the necessary preconditions for new steps on a larger scale in the matter of military detente and for a reduction in the levels of military confrontation.

It is hard to argue against an obvious truth. The United States and other Western countries prefer not to argue. But this certainly does not mean that they welcome the socialist states' proposals and are seeking to realize them as quickly as possible. Western diplomacy is behaving with special constraint in an area where the logic of life insistently reminds us of the principle of reciprocity and where an equal effort is demanded of everyone to achieve a common result--the strengthening of peace.

It is quite clear without long explanation that the registering and observing of military exercises, the limiting of their scope and the notification of movements of large troop contingents, being important in themselves, assume additional significance if it is a question of maneuvers, movements and concentrations of armed forces near the borders of the other side. The Soviet Union is prepared to adopt corresponding commitments.

But what about the United States and the other NATO members? They show no practical interest in reaching accords and avoid businesslike discussion of this problem.

Why? One reason has already been cited--the West's reluctance to adhere to the principle of reciprocity and its desire to acquire one-sided advantages and to ensure an advantageous position for NATO by comparison with the Warsaw Pact and for the United States by comparison with the USSR. An example of this is the position of the bloc members on the question of expanding the zone of confidence-building measures in Europe. They eagerly agree to the expansion of these measures to the entire European part of the USSR but refuse an expansion of this zone by the Western countries.

The actions of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc also reveal other reasons for their unconstructive approach to confidence-building measures as a component of efforts to reduce the danger of war. The reorientation of Washington and the governments supporting it toward an ostentatiously hard line with respect to the socialist countries and toward political and military confrontation leaves no room for expanding and improving the confidence-building mechanism. Those who are gambling on militarization, on attaining military superiority and bringing forcible pressure to bear obviously detest the very idea of lessening military activity and preparations in the vicinity of the territories of other countries, particularly the socialist countries.

With every passing year the United States and NATO as a bloc have been moving the regions where exercises by their troops and naval forces are conducted closer to the borders of the Warsaw Pact states and building up the scale of these exercises. These exercises have acquired a magnitude and nature whereby it is perfectly possible to transform measures for training troops, naval forces and control organs into widespread aggression. Take the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers. They are held every year by NATO and in 1980 they were the biggest in the bloc's entire existence. A total of 350,000 aircraft took part in them. The maneuvers covered an enormous territory from the North Pole to the shores of Africa.

The question arises: Surely such a scale is not necessary for the troops' normal combat training? You do not need to be a specialist to give a negative reply to this question.

Their organizers make no secret of the point and goal of these maneuvers. The Western press has reported that the "Autumn Forge-80" maneuvers rehearsed realistic plans for mounting combat operations using conventional, chemical and nuclear weapons. Large-scale troop contingents were transported from the United States to Europe and airborne and naval assault forces were landed after simulated nuclear strikes.

The use of medium-range nuclear missile weapons (Pershing II missiles and strategic cruise missiles) was thrown in. Variations on the strategic and operational deployment of the NATO members' armed forces and their entry into the war were rehearsed during the exercises. Among the alternatives which were tried out was a scenario from Presidential Directive 59 on so-called "limited nuclear warfare."

Exercises by the NATO Joint Armed Forces such as "Cold Winter" and naval maneuvers by the bloc's members are most substantial in terms of the numerical strength of the troops involved. The NATO joint naval forces' "Ocean Venture-81" exercises scheduled for early August are to be the largest in the entire period since World War II. The Washington POST writes that it will cover the regions of the north and south Atlantic, the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea and the Baltic. Virtually all the naval forces of the United States and the other NATO countries will be put on combat alert with a view to rehearsing the navies' specific tasks under conditions both of world war and of local conflicts in various parts of the world. According to the Pentagon's design the "Ocean Venture" exercise is designed to demonstrate the power of the NATO naval forces and its intentions to use it.

The U.S. strategic nuclear forces' exercises present a real danger to peace. They extend to virtually the entire globe. Thus, the "Global Shield-81" maneuvers covered the territory of the United States and Canada, all of West Europe, the Pacific Zone, the Indian Ocean and Australia. All components of the strategic offensive forces (ICBM's, nuclear missile-carrying submarines and strategic aircraft) were put into operation, as were units of the naval forces, Marine Corps, Air Force Reserve and National Guard and military-transport aircraft. Within the framework of these exercises some of the Strategic Air Command forces resolved tasks in the interests of the rapid deployment troops. According to a U.S. military department statement, they were "the biggest and most comprehensive strategic readiness exercises."

Attention is drawn by the fact that these exercises include bringing all strategic components into full combat readiness, the actual launching of missiles, nuclear submarines adopting of their assembly positions, the takeoff of a large number of strategic aircraft and their operation in regions remote from the United States. Thus, this year a group take-off by strategic aircraft was carried out for the first time: From 70 U.S. air bases and airfields on the continental part of the United States and on the Island of Guam over 400 strategic aircraft took off simultaneously to simulate nuclear strikes against a "hypothetical enemy" by which was meant--and the fact was not concealed--the socialist countries. A Pentagon spokesman described this group take-off as unprecedented in the 35-year history of the U.S. strategic air force and named as its goal the demonstration of "readiness for a nuclear attack."

If we add to the very incomplete list the fact that in recent years the United States has frequently resorted to putting its strategic forces on full combat alert because of false alarms, just one conclusion suggests itself--the U.S. leaders, assisted by a number of NATO allies, are trying to return the peoples to dangerous brinkmanship. Running down detente and flouting agreements which it has signed, Washington is preaching the cult of force, an imperial "anything goes" mentality and reluctance to take other people's rights and interests into account. Individual U.S. figures go so far as to allege that there is virtually a war on and demand that no sacrifices be feared in order to win victory.

From time to time, yielding to public opinion in their countries, the governments of Western states pronounce words about the good of peace and even recall disarmament. At the recent Rome session of the NATO Council its participants came out in "support of talks aimed at placing substantial limitations on Soviet military strength." The United States is always ready to weaken other people's potential, but it becomes a slowpoke when invited to the negotiating table to do business on equal terms. While soliciting the "limitation of Soviet military strength," the Americans--even though they themselves acknowledge the fact of an equilibrium of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact--are imposing on their own allies the concepts of "arms upgrading" and "modernization" and the deployment of qualitatively new weapon systems in West Europe. It was confirmed in Rome, in particular, that the NATO bloc will implement the decision to deploy American Pershing II and Tomahawk nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries. It is clear that the appearance of these missiles would require the necessary countermeasures to be taken and as a result the overall military situation would become considerably more complex.

Prior to this NATO's representatives at the talks on the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe came out against limiting the scale of exercises in that region. They maintained that limiting the scale of exercises would hamper the "ordinary work" of their troops.

The policy of aggressive U.S. circles and like-minded NATO circles of fueling tension and accelerating the arms race instead of arms limitation and disarmament is countered by the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries. We believe in our strength, the justice of our cause and the correctness of our policy. We do not fear peaceful competition and therefore we openly propose an extensive program of measures embracing all the main aspects of disarmament and military detente. The Soviet Union does not demand privileges or advantages for itself.

It is prepared, as before, to weigh the inequitability of every treaty and settlement on the basis of the only true criterion--the principle of equality and identical security.

Hopes of acquiring something or securing the possibility of dictating one's will to the socialist countries by means of the arms race and of provoking military dangers are illusory hopes. The Soviet Union and its friends have sufficient potential to stand up for themselves. Our love of peace stems not from weakness or a lack of determination. This was true yesterday, and it is all the more true today. It will be so always.

However adventurist and detached from the realities of the modern world the views of champions of strongarm pressure might appear, they are not becoming less dangerous. Behind the glorification of strength there lie unprecedented military expenditure, the piling up of mountains of weapons, the creation of new military bases thousands of kilometers from the United States and of new centers of an American military presence and exercises which are essentially indistinguishable from a prologue to real war.

U.S. TRYING TO PRESSURE BRITISH VOTERS ON ARMS

LD182116 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 18 May 81

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev]

[Text] London, 18 May, TASS--In an attempt to whip up the nuclear arms race the leadership of the new U.S. administration is stepping up pressure on its NATO partners, even going as far as grossly interfering in their internal affairs. An example of such an unceremonious invasion into the internal political situation in Great Britain has been the statement made by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in the "Panorama" programme today by the BBC television company.

The defense secretary took to task the leading opposition party--the Labour Party which is known to have adopted a decision to give up, if it comes to power, the programme of rearming the British submarine fleet with U.S. Trident missiles, and to remove the cruise missiles from the territory of Great Britain. Weinberger asserted that such a policy allegedly leads to a "complete catastrophe," dooming the country to a "subjection to the Soviet Union" and is incompatible with the sense of "responsibility for the life of the people."

It was precisely the concern for the destinies of millions of Britons, who, like the other peoples of Western Europe, found themselves to be hostages of the U.S. nuclear strategy, that gave an impetus to the growth of a powerful antiwar movement on the British Isles. The real danger of transforming Great Britain--saturated with American missiles--into a "number one target" in case of a thermonuclear conflict causes resolute protests from the public, the trade unions, religious groups, different political organisations and parties, including the Labour Party.

The broad scope of these protests is causing increasing irritation of the overseas partner of Britain which has grown accustomed to obtaining from the present Conservative government automatic consent to all its militarist adventures. And this is why the Pentagon boss, in violation of all the generally acceptable norms of international relations, is trying to influence the British voters, to intimidate them to make them withdraw their confidence in the Labourites in case new parliamentary elections are scheduled.

WARSAW PACT TROOPS RECEIVE POLISH MEDALS

LD190923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 3

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Khorunzhiy report: "Polish Awards Presented"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--By resolution of the Polish Council of Ministers a large group of Northern Group of Forces servicemen have been awarded medals of the fraternal country. Among those awarded the "Fraternity in Arms" medal were Maj Gen A. Rodnikov, Maj Gen Sig A. Aseyev, Lt Col V. Popov, Maj B. Donets and other generals and officers.

The awards to the Soviet servicemen were solemnly presented by General of Arms F. Siwicki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff and Polish vice minister of national defense.

The award presentation ceremony was attended by Col Gen Yu. Zarudin, commander, Northern Group of Forces; Lt Gen N. Lushnichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Northern Group of Forces; and generals and officers of the Northern Group of Forces Staff and Political Directorate.

The award recipients warmly thanked fraternal Poland's Government for the high assessment of their military labor. They pledged that Soviet soldiers together with their class brothers and comrades in arms--the soldiers of the Warsaw Pact countries' armies--will continue to stand guard vigilantly over peace and socialism's gains.

CUBAN CEMA OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW BEGIN LECTURES

FL151208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] CEMA is our path and our future, Flavio Bravo Pardo, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, has asserted at the inauguration of a series of lectures in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union, for Cuban officials working in CEMA. Cuba's admission to CEMA marked a historic moment in the development of socialist building in our country, the Cuban leader added.

Elsewhere in his speech, he stated that in the specialization by countries, Cuba participates with the supply of citrus fruits, sugar and nickel and that for the development of these commodities, it has received technology, technical assistance, financing and scientific cooperation from the countries of the socialist community.

BREZHNEV PROPOSAL FOR SECURITY COUNCIL SUMMIT

LD181447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Leonov article: "Seeking Keys to Detente"]

[Text] Widespread discussion of the constructive foreign policy initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress is still underway throughout the world. These initiatives were reaffirmed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's address to the inauguration of the memorial complex of Hero City of Kiev. Stressing that the supreme goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is peace, he said that our country is an opponent rather than an advocate of the arms race and thus advocates a broad dialogue with the West in order to ease tension. "Wherever talks have been held and with whatever problem they have dealt, we have always regarded and will con.inue to regard the interests of peace and cooperation as of paramount importance," L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his Kiev speech. "We have always advocated and will continue to advocate the elimination of the crises and centers of military conflict created by the imperialists and a halt to wars, declared and undeclared."

Among the peace-loving Soviet initiatives put forward at the supreme party forum the proposal for convening a special session of the UN Security Council bringing together top state leaders in order to seek keys to improving the international climate and averting war is attracting considerable attention.

This proposal is further convincing testimony to the love of peace of our country, whose prestige and political will have been placed at the service of the interests of world peace. It is arousing special interest everywhere because in today's world many topical international problems have accumulated whose sensible resolution would make it possible to remove dangerous tension and put the development of relations among states on a calm footing instead.

The idea of convening a special Security Council session to seek ways of improving the situation was by no means a chance one. The UN Security Council is an international forum which under the UN Charter is supposed to help strengthen peace. It is the Security Council which is charged with the main responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. There is profound logic in this, since in this UN organ comprising 15 members--5 great powers and 10 states belonging to various parts of the world--are represented. Also of fundamental importance is the fact that the procedure for the adoption of decisions in the Security Council is based on strict adherence to the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, which ensures that no single country or group of countries can dictate to other states.

The UN Security Council's role as an organ for the pursuit and adoption of concerted political decisions, of course, coming to the fore under present-day conditions, when aggressive U.S. circles are generating an atmosphere of tension all over the world and making incessant attacks against detente and when threats against peace-loving states and calls to act toward the USSR "from positions of strength" are issuing from across the ocean. It is now universally acknowledged that the international climate depends to a large extent on how relations develop between the USSR and the United States. At the same time, in the more complex international situation the responsibility borne by other countries for the destiny of peace and the future of mankind is also greater. As L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, "life makes fruitful cooperation among all states imperative for the solution of the peaceful, constructive tasks facing every people and all mankind."

The Soviet proposal for convening a special UN Security Council session specifies that, in addition to the council member-states' top leaders, leaders of other states could, of course, also take part in this session if they wished. This respect of the Soviet proposal has also not gone unnoticed and has prompted an interested reaction in many countries.

Commenting on the Soviet initiative, the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote that L.I. Brezhnev's proposal for convening a special session of the heads of states which are permanent Security Council members and of a number of other leading politicians is an indication that in the USSR's view strained Soviet-U.S. relations must not leave third countries in the role of passive onlookers but must instead make them strive more actively to solve urgent problems. The Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE expressed a similar view.

A letter, one of whose authors was Conservative Member of Parliament S. Townsend, published in London's THE TIMES, pointed out that L.I. Brezhnev's proposal for convening a special Security Council session bringing together the council member-states' top leaders to discuss questions of peace and international security merits close attention. The British Government, in the view of the letter's authors, must give this Soviet initiative their most active support and do everything possible to ensure that Britain's allies, particularly the United States, together with the USSR and other countries use this international forum to achieve mutual understanding and strengthen peace in our world.

The Soviet proposal was also received positively in UN circles. UN Secretary General K. Waldheim said that he had studied with enormous interest L.I. Brezhnev's proposals regarding the convening of a special Security Council session. He stressed that the said proposal is in keeping with the UN Charter. "Interesting and promising" is how Tunisian representative at the UN T. Slim described the Soviet proposal. "As a delegate of a country which is a member of the Security Council," he said, "I consider that such a meeting of top leaders could be of great significance if it were geared to reducing international tension." Against the background of the general positive reaction to the new Soviet proposal a discordant note is sounded by the pronouncements of those Western, especially U.S. press organs which are trying to label the Soviet initiative a "propaganda" exercise.

But the Soviet proposal faithfully reflects the imperative of the hour and is in tune with the feelings of most states in the world. This is demonstrated by the fact that in the debate on the question of strengthening international security which took place during the 35th UN General Assembly session at the end of last year a resolution was adopted in which the assembly stressed "the extreme urgency of the need to study all existing machinery for increasing the Security Council's prestige and its ability to ensure the execution of decisions in accordance with the Charter as well as possibilities for holding periodic ad hoc sessions of the council at ministerial or more senior government level for the purpose of examining and reviewing unresolved problems and crises or measures which would allow the council to play a more active role in preventing potential conflicts.

Of course, the significance of a multilateral summit meeting such as that proposed by the Soviet Union leaders goes far beyond a conventional session of the UN Security Council. The participation of heads of state in a council session would enable them to conduct a broad exchange of views at the highest level on the central problems of international relations and would have a profound positive effect on the political climate throughout the world. It is also clear that the success of such a large-scale international event as holding of a session of the UN Security Council at the level of state leaders depends on the political will and constructive approach of all its participants.

The Soviet side never has lacked nor does it now lack the desire to do everything possible to consolidate peace. "There is surely no state," L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, "which has in recent years presented mankind with such a broad spectrum of concrete and realistic initiatives on the major problems of international relations as the Soviet Union." In putting forward its initiatives our country is also suggesting an appropriate forum for their discussion. This merely confirms the businesslike approach we take to the most urgent problems of the present day.

REAGAN SPEECH, PROTEST AT NOTRE DAME REPORTED

LD181944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 May 81

[Report from New York by (Yevgeniy Pitko)]

[Text] The U.S. President appeared in the auditorium before television cameras for the first time since he was wounded, wearing a bulletproof jacket under his academic gown. At Notre Dame University where Ronald Reagan made a speech, all possible measures were taken to ensure his security this time. Even members of White House staff were carefully checked when entering the building.

It had been expected that the President would make an important report on questions of U.S. foreign policy. However, for reasons unknown, this did not happen. The speech dealt basically with internal national economic problems. Reagan admitted that the economy is stagnant, primarily because of inflation. He was also forced to admit that economic problems are hitting the less affluent strata of the population especially hard.

During his speech the U.S. President did not hint on promises to improve the situation. However, his words are in sharp contradiction to the deeds of the present U.S. leadership. Precisely for this reason about 1,000 demonstrators gathered near the university building to protest the President's decision to cut spending on education and other social programs. The demonstrators carried placards bearing demands for reduction in military spending and an end to interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. As a protest against the administration's policy, many attending the President's speech wore [words indistinct] uniform.

Further Reportage

LD181226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 May 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Gerasichev and Georgiy Alekseyev]

[Text] The first public appearance of President Reagan after the attempt on his life on 30 March took place in a situation of nervousness and intensified security measures. Reagan was speaking before students at Notre Dame University, in Indiana. AFP reports that around 15,000 students, including journalists, were searched by FBI agents before entering the hall where the President was speaking. The ordinary public was not permitted to approach nearer than 40 meters from Reagan. The atmosphere of tension intensified after the President was met outside by demonstrations protesting his administration's policies. The students condemned the cutting of state allocations for social needs and the U.S. policy in relation to El Salvador.

In his speech at the university, Reagan said the United States is now experiencing an economic and moral crisis. He noted in particular economic stagnation, inflation and also the increase of violence.

DEMOCRATS NOTE 'FAILURE' OF REAGAN POLICIES

LD182106 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Washington, 18 May, TASS--The Washington administration's military preparations and adventurist foreign policy have caused growing concern and condemnation among all sober-minded Americans. A group of Democratic representatives in U.S. Congress issued a report on the first one-hundred days of the new adminstration, which strongly criticizes its international activities. There is cause for the concern in the Reagan administration's performances to date, the report says. In virtually every major region of the world, the new administration has failed to articulate its objectives and policies clearly. On the contrary, there were repeated changes of direction that cumulatively have left the impression that policy is being improvised in fits and starts, without any overall sense of direction or purpose.

"Unfortunately, it appears that the Reagan administration has failed these self-imposed tests during its first 100 days in office, thus bringing the credibility of our foreign policy into question and reducing the prospect of our influencing events in a constructive manner," the report says.

According to the report, despite the election pledge to open talks on a SALT III treaty at once, the new administration has so far made no moves to start talks on SALT III or resume talks on the limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Democratic representatives have cited the statement of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at his first press conference after being confirmed in his office that the United States would place a much higher priority on efforts to curb international terrorism, as an example of the contradictory nature of the administration's policy. Only a few weeks after the statement, the State Department said it would be moving to improve relations with Chile, ignoring the fact that Chilean Government officials were under indictment in the United States for their role in the bomb explosion in Washington that killed a Chilean patriot, the foreign minister in the Allende government, Orlando Letelier.

"In short," the report said, "the first 100 days of the Reagan administration's foreign policy have been characterized by repeated changes of direction that reflect the absence of any coherent policy. This is unfortunate not only for the administration, but for the vital political, economic and security interests of the United States."

'BRAZEN PROVOCATION' AT DULLES AIRPORT VIEWED

LD181326 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 18 May 81

[TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov: "In Characteristic Style"]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--American officials, according to the newspaper Washington POST, are trying to belittle the importance of the brazen provocation staged by the authorities on May 12 against an Aeroflot passenger plane in Washington international airport. Contrary to facts, they in Washington are trying to disavow this deliberately organised provocation, sanctioned well in advance by official authorities, which world public opinion regards as a glaring act of arbitrariness and a violation of basic international laws. Washington is trying to assure the world that this action is in no way linked with U.S. foreign policy.

Meanwhile, authoritative international observers draw attention to the fact that the delay and search without [any] grounds whatsoever of a foreign passenger plane in Washington airport can be assessed only as open arbitrariness and lawlessness. Moreover, since the bandit attack on the plane making its regular flight was carried out, as confirmed by the American press, with knowledge and consent of the top authorities, it is perfectly clear that the point at issue is another attempt to make arbitrariness a matter of international policy and one of the tools to pursue it.

Unceremoniousness, brazenness, impudence and unwillingness to reckon with elementary norms of international law are the features which are characteristic of the style and methods of the present Washington administration. Many observers draw the conclusion these days that people have gathered in Washington who either do not want or are unable to distinguish between what is permissible and what is not permissible in international relations. Paying lip service to the condemnation of violence, the Washington administration sanctions the use of force increasingly more often as a means to attain its goals.

SENATE MOVE ON SHCHARANSKIY CALLED 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD181219 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 18 May 81

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--Another provocative resolution has emerged at the U.S. Senate "demanding" the liberation of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy who was convicted in the Soviet Union.

If one discards customary anti-Soviet attacks which accompany this "document" and, to say the least, the out of place references to the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and call the things their proper names, the essence of the matter gives no doubts: Certain circles in the United States are making another attempt (this time through the Senate) to come to the rescue of their agent who was caught and sentenced in another country. In order to justify this, to put it mildly, unseemly action in the public eye, they depict Shcharanskiy as a kind of "innocent victim", although it is no secret that he was sentenced for a concrete and very grave crime--high treason in the form of espionage and assistance to a foreign state in conducting hostile activities against the Soviet Union.

It is appropriate to recall that he was pushed to these crimes, which were irrefutably proved during a trial in Moscow in 1978, by none other than the U.S. special services.

Such are the facts. And if U.S. official circles find it possible, nevertheless, to push through the Senate some "resolutions" "in defence of Shcharanskiy", place some "demands" on the USSR, and favour something short of the change of Soviet laws--such actions can be assessed otherwise but as an attempt to interfere in the USSR's domestic affairs. And this, to put it straight, does not in the least help improve Soviet-American relations and, by the way, does not benefit Shcharanskiy himself....

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS CITED ON PLOT AGAINST LIBYA

LD181412 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The New York DAILY NEWS has published an article which shows that the United States is hatching a plot against the progressive revolutionary regime in Libya. The administration of U.S. President Reagan is drawing up a secret plan which provides for the use of Egypt and other moderate Arab countries to topple the regime of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, writes the paper, citing secret sources in the American capital.

TASHKENT PAPER REPORTS ON MIGRANTS TO U.S.

LD151325 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 April carries on page 4 a 2,500-word article by A. Zhuravlev, Yu. Kraynev entitled "This Illusory Paradise" describing the alleged conditions of life of various Soviet emigres residing in the United States and, in one instance, in Belgium. The writers contrast the emigres' "loneliness," uncertainty of work, instances of drug-taking among emigre Soviet youth and the general cost of living in the United States with conditions found by such emigres when "visiting" relatives in the USSR, and point out that it is only through such emigres' visits to the USSR that those in the United States can reveal the "circumstances" which force them to "lie" in their letters, the contents of which, they allege, are "known to the authorities and special services" in the United States.

U.S. BLAMED FOR DAMAGE TO JAPANESE FISH NETS

LD181346 Moscow TASS in English 1247 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May, TASS--Naohiro Dogakinai, the governor of Hokkaido, has demanded an immediate end to Japanese-U.S. naval exercises in the Sea of Japan. The same has been demanded of the Japanese authorities by the fishery workers of the northern prefectures of Honshu Island, Akita and Aomori, more than a hundred ships of whom had to return to base without fish catch because U.S. warships tore their trawls to pieces.

The U.S. authorities, just as in the case of the nuclear-powered submarine George Washington which sank the Japanese dry-cargo ship Nissho Maru one and a half months ago, this time, too, in an attempt to justify their piratic actions, seek to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union. As the KYODO news agency reported today, the commander of a U.S. naval force hinted to the Japanese authorities that there was, possibly, a Soviet naval ship in the fishery area. As a TASS correspondent was told over the telephone by Toshiki Takei, a spokesman of the fishery cooperative of the town of Iwanai (Hokkaido), fishermen who were at sea during the incident saw U.S. warships entering the fishery area.

U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE IN JAPAN VIEWED

OW190507 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer has disclosed a 1960 agreement between the Japanese and U.S. Governments concerning the introduction [mochikomi] of nuclear weapons into Japan and their transit through Japanese territorial waters. The following is a dispatch from correspondent Tsvetov from Tokyo: The Japanese Foreign Ministry is perplexed by the Reischauer remarks. It must have been known, however, to some people, particularly the Foreign Ministry, that the secret would come to light sooner or later. The secret agreement disclosed by former Ambassador Reischauer was written up only in English but not in Japanese so that the Japanese Government could deny its existence when necessary.

Under the agreement, concluded in 1960 between Fujiyama, then foreign minister, and Ambassador MacArthur, U.S. warships and aircraft carrying nuclear weapons are allowed to make port calls or land at Japanese airports without unloading the nuclear weapons. Since no Japanese text of the agreement existed, Japanese officials continued to arrogantly deny the existence of the agreement, thinking that the document was safe from being leaked. Furthermore, this form of agreement created the false impression that only the United States is responsible for nuclear arms transit through Japan.

This is not the first time that the fact that Japan's three nonnuclear principles have not been abided by has been exposed. In 1974, a crewman of a U.S. aircraft carrier, which then frequently called at Japanese ports, disclosed that the carrier was carrying 75 shots [htsu] nuclear weapons, 20 to 40 of which are always in a ready position. A crewman of another U.S. warship testified that his ship was carrying missiles equipped with nuclear warheads. The existence of a secret Japan-U.S. agreement concerning the bringing of nuclear arms was also confirmed by retired U.S. Rear Admiral La Rocque.

On 17 October 1974, Kaneko, member of the Diet, from the Communist Party of Japan [JCP], raised the question of the suspected storage of tactical nuclear weapons in Okinawa. Kimura, then foreign minister, virtually admitted that Japan was not opposed to the United States bringing in nuclear weapons. He said: Japan has never asked the U.S. Government directly not to bring nuclear weapons into Japan. The JCP recently raised the question of the suspected presence of nuclear weapons at the U.S. Iwakuni base, but the government has failed to answer it clearly.

Then, why did former Ambassador Reischauer make the remarks at this time? It is possible that the U.S. Government tried to convey the following hint: If the Japanese Government should attempt to interpret the word "alliance" in the Japan-U.S. joint communique in a way other than that agreed on at the Washington summit meeting, the United States may make public all the facts about the meeting--what Prime Minister Suzuki said in his exclusive meeting with President Reagan.

DRA STATEMENT ON OVERTURES TO IRAN, PAKISTAN

LD190939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "DRA Foreign Ministry Statement"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 May--A press conference was held here today for local and foreign journalists at which a DRA Foreign Ministry statement was read out. Guided by the lofty principles of the April revolution, the statement says, in the international arena the DRA firmly and unswervingly pursues a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and all-round cooperation with all countries of the world.

With the start of the new stage in the development of the April revolution the DRA has undertaken a series of important foreign policy initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in southwest Asia. It is no secret to anyone that the situation in this region has deteriorated as a result of imperialist and hegemonist circles' intrigues against the Afghan revolution. These forces are using the territory of states bordering on Afghanistan as bridgeheads to carry out acts of armed provocation and aggression against the DRA. They are arming, equipping and training gangs of mercenaries on the territory of neighboring countries and sending them into Afghanistan to commit barbarous acts of violence against the Afghan people.

Anxious to normalize relations with neighboring countries by peaceful means and seeking to put an end to the subversive activity from their territories, the DRA Government came out a year ago--on 14 May 1980--with proposals aimed at political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and the normalization of relations with Pakistan and Iran.

The DRA Government proposed to the Iranian Government that direct talks be held to work out a relevant agreement with a view to promoting the development of friendly relations and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The DRA Government also proposed to the Pakistani Government that talks be held aimed at working out a bilateral agreement on the normalization of relations between the DRA and Pakistan.

In order to resolve the problem of the Afghan citizens who for a number of reasons are temporarily residing on the territory of Pakistan and other neighboring countries, the DRA Government urged the authorities of Pakistan and the other neighboring countries to assist these people's free return to Afghanistan. It expressed readiness to discuss questions relating to this problem in the course of bilateral talks. Under the general amnesty the DRA Government has guaranteed safety, freedom and the free choice of place of residence to returning Afghans and has ensured for them all the necessary conditions for normal life and fruitful labor.

The DRA Government also proposed that alongside the package of bilateral agreements between Afghanistan and Pakistan and between Afghanistan and Iran, corresponding political guarantees from third countries acceptable to Afghanistan and the other countries party to the bilateral agreements should become a component party of a settlement. The Soviet Union and the United States were mentioned among possible guarantors. As for guarantees from the United States, they should contain a clearly expressed commitment not to mount any subversive activity against Afghanistan, including any such activity from the territory of a third country.

The DRA Government stated that it is precisely in the context of a political settlement that the question of the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the limited Soviet contingent must be resolved.

It stressed that the halting and guaranteed nonresumption of military incursions and other forms of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs would eliminate the reasons which caused the DRA to request that the USSR send this contingent to Afghanistan to render aid to the Afghan people and Afghan Army in repelling outside aggression.

In stating its readiness to hold bilateral talks with neighboring countries without any preliminary conditions, the DRA Government proceeded from the premise that the holding of such talks would not be accompanied by a continuation of hostile activity against Afghanistan and that effective measures would have to be taken to halt armed and any other interference in Afghanistan's affairs by all states associated with this interference.

The world's progressive and peace-loving countries welcomed the constructive program for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan advanced by the DRA Government on 14 May 1980. This program met with a positive assessment from a number of realistic statesmen in Western countries.

In the year which has elapsed e the publication of the 14 May 1980 statement the DRA Government has taken many spec steps to implement its proposals aimed at normalizing relations with neighboring countries. The DRA Government has not retreated an inch from its 14 May 1980 proposals, which is of itself proof of the consistent, principlemindedness and honesty of the new revolutionary Afghanistan's foreign policy.

It must be noted that the Pakistani Government has on a number of occasions voiced, albeit in a vague form, its readiness for contacts and talks with the DRA. However, whenever the DRA has accepted these proposals, the Pakistani authorities have set new conditions making impossible the implementation of Afghan-Pakistani dialogue.

It is hard to avoid the impression that the Pakistani authorities are interested not so much in talks with the Afghan Government as in propaganda maneuvers around this question. Sometimes they take a stepforward but then they take two or three steps back.

As for the Afghan side, it has gone a very long way in taking into account the Pakistani authorities' wishes. The DRA Government is prepared to examine any constructive proposal in connection with a political settlement of the situation in the region and the normalization of relations between the two countries.

In February this year DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost stated clearly in Delhi that Afghanistan is prepared for dialogue with Pakistan and Iran without any preliminary conditions. He stressed that no one should doubt the DRA's sincere desire to hold talks with them. In accordance with the DRA's principled policy, the foreign minister was ready to meet with Pakistani and Iranian representatives in the presence of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim or his representative. But to this day there has been no response from the Pakistani and Iranian authorities to this flexible position of the Afghan side.

Recent events show that the main obstacle on the path to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is the policy of the aggressive imperialist circles of NATO and in particular U.S. policy. Flagrantly flouting the fundamental norms of international law and the UN Charter, the new U.S. administration has openly sided with the Afghan counterrevolutionary elements and promised to supply them with modern weapons and ammunition. It is also holding talks with the Pakistani authorities on supplying a large quantity of modern weapons to Pakistan.

In the light of the above the vague references in the communique of the recent NATO Council session concerning the need for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan are undisguised hypocrisy. These dishonest maneuvers are aimed at concealing the negative, obstructionist line of NATO's aggressive circles on the question of dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is precisely because of imperialist pressure that the Pakistani ruling circles have still not responded to the DRA's peace initiatives and have taken no practical steps toward a political settlement.

As for the DRA Government's policy, it remains consistent and constructive. The speech delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, on the eve of the third anniversary of the April revolution has the following to say on this question:

"We have taken the necessary steps and now it is up to the leaders of the neighboring countries--Iran and Pakistan. Everything depends on the degree to which they think about their responsibility for normalizing the situation in the region and what practical response they give to our proposals."

KARMAL ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD190945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Speech by B. Karmal"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 May--A DRA Council of Ministers session has been held here. A report was delivered by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA. He noted the tremendous responsibility of members of the government to Afghan society. In this connection B. Karmal particularly emphasized that the state apparatus must serve the interests of the people and of the country's socioeconomic progress.

The Afghan leader also touched on questions of regulating principled and constructive relations between party organizations and government organs, noting the leading role of the PDPA here.

The DRA Council of Ministers, the BAKHTAR Agency reports, discussed a number of proposals put forward by ministries and departments, taking appropriate decisions on them. The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution obliging the republic's ministries to sign a number of agreements, protocols and other documents with the relevant organizations of countries friendly with Afghanistan. The implementation of these agreements, the resolution notes, will promote the development of the country's economy, culture and social life.

The DRA Government also adopted a decision to assist various creative leagues uniting the Afghan intelligentsia and a number of other resolutions aimed at increasing the Afghan working people's well-being.

KIRILENKO RECEIVES VISITING SED DELEGATION

LD182012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Today, Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received SED delegation, led by Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, which arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee participated in the conversation.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

LD162308 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1900 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] A party delegation from the capital of Hungary, led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest City Committee, Moscow 11-14 May. The program included meetings with leaders of the Moscow Gorkom and collectives of the capital's institutes and workshops. The Hungarian guests were received by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. They informed each other about how the workers in the capitals of the USSR and Hungary are implementing in practice the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th MSZMP Congress and they briefed each other on the main trend in activities of the municipal party organizations, and forms and methods of party work.

The Hungarian delegation visited the (Chromotron) factory, which is a member group of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society. At the meeting held with the collective of the enterprise Laszlo Marothy said that the relations between the Moscow (Chromotron) and the Budapest united incandescent enterprise are one example of fruitful cooperation between the two capitals.

At Moscow's central management of construction, the Hungarian guests became acquainted with the main development plan of the Soviet capital and the main trends in city architecture.

COMPARISON OF ARTICLE SCORING SOLIDARITY THESES

A comparison of the item entitled "Nikotin Raps Solidarity Guidelines, Theses," published on page F 1 of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with a Moscow PRAVDA article in Russian on 15 May, entitled "Of Ambitions and Responsibility", reveals the following variations:

On page F 1, paragraph one, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...of this trade union association.

Paragraph five, first line PRAVDA reads: ...well known, political and social-economic documents....

Paragraph eight, last line, reads: ...in the center must be subjugated.

On page F 2, paragraph two, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads: ...the brink of irrevocable extinction.

Paragraph three, line seven contains no indistinct words.

Paragraph four, line two reads: ...of the role which certain Solidarity elements, which have sought methods of exacerbating the situation in every possible way, of provoking clashes and of causing chaos, have played in worsening the economic difficulties and in lending the crisis its....

Paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...and especially and closely linked by a....

On page F 3, paragraph seven, line four, PRAVDA reads: "Either Solidarity will transform its social environment, or the system...."

MITTERRAND'S BASIC PROGRAM PROVISIONS VIEWED

LD181323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Government's Resignation"]

[Text] Paris, 13 May--French Prime Minister R. Barre handed V. Giscard d'Estaing his government's resignation today. The resignation was accepted. He has been assigned the management of current affairs until the formation of a new cabinet.

An official Socialist Party [PS] spokesman has stated that in the near future the PS leadership will begin consultations with the Communist Party and other political forces in the presidential majority.

The French Communist Party [PCF] Politburo has published a statement emphasizing that F. Mitterrand's victory would have been impossible without the communists. Equally, transformations in the country cannot be effected without the PCF's active participation and contribution.

The PCF, the document says, is prepared to assume responsibility immediately in the government and all other spheres of national life.

Since F. Mitterrand's election as president of the republic the French press has been setting out and commenting with heightened interest on the basic provisions of his program, approved in January by an extraordinary PS congress which has acquired the name of the "110 proposals for France."

This program's most important point in the economic policy sphere is the promised nationalization of banks and insurance companies and a number of industries like the metallurgical, nuclear, military and space industries and the nine biggest industrial companies.

In the social sphere a reduction in the working week is planned, as is an increase in the minimum wage, the reduction of the pensionable age to 60 for men and 55 for women, and the creation of new jobs, particularly in the state apparatus.

The new president intends to continue the "deterrent strategy" in the military policy sphere, improving the French nuclear forces and at the same time advocating talks on collective security in Europe.

As for international relations, according to the program France will remain a member of NATO but will demand "a clear definition of the significance and content of this alliance." It will maintain traditional relations with the USSR, the program says. In its activity within the EEC France will seek "Europe's cohesion," believing that the EEC should defend itself "against the aggressive actions of the multinational corporations and against U.S. and Japanese goods," while its agricultural and regional policy should be completely revised.

SEW CONGRESS UPHOLDS FOUR-POWER BERLIN AGREEMENT

LD151822 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] West Berlin, 15 May, TASS--The sixth congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin is especially significant because it is to discuss and adopt two important programme documents "The Principles and Objectives of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin" and "The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and the Tasks for the 1980's." The first document formulates political and ideological principles of the party and underscores its loyalty to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, and the second one formulates the tasks of the communists of West Berlin at the present stage of the struggle for peace, security and social progress. This is said in a report to the congress made by the chairman of the SUP of West Berlin Horst Schmitt today.

Touching upon the political and socio-economic crisis which has become notably more acute in West Berlin in recent years, Horst Schmitt noted that the most vivid manifestations of it were growing unemployment, rampant inflation, sky-rocketing prices, a heavy housing crisis and a gross violation of the fundamental democratic rights of the working people by the city authorities and big capital.

"The future of our city can be guaranteed only if there is a lasting peace," Horst Schmitt said. "And still the aggressive imperialist circles, above all, the United States, have lately considerably intensified their attacks on international detente. Fresh proof of that are mammoth armaments programmes carried out by the leading NATO member-countries. Instead of settling outstanding issues they seek confrontation, and here the Beijing leadership poses as their loyal ally."

Horst Schmitt stressed that at a time when NATO continued sabre-rattling, the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community put forward balanced and insistent calls for upholding peace. He said that the 26th Congress of the CPSU advanced a comprehensive programme of action aimed at arms limitation and disarmament, at building up trust and eliminating sources of conflicts.

Speaking about the tasks of the communists of West Berlin, the speaker pointed to the necessity of ensuring strict observance of the four-power agreement on West Berlin and putting an end to the attempts of certain circles in the West to subjugate the city to the interests of NATO's military policy. Horst Schmitt came out in favour of strengthening relations of West Berlin with the GDR and other countries of the socialist community.

The final section of the report stresses the significance of the further strengthening of unity of the world communist and working class movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. "This is a determining factor for the entire work of our party," Horst Schmitt said.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS RETURNS FROM FRG PARTY VISIT

LD150943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and V.S. Rykin, referent of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who traveled to the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Party Board, returned to Moscow on 9 May.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT

LD140125 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent the president of the Portuguese Republic, General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes a telegram conveying to the president congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the Day of Freedom--anniversary of the victory of the April revolution. In his reply telegram the president of Portugal expressed his gratitude for the congratulations.

MOSCOW TURKISH COMMENTARY LINKS TERRORISM TO U.S.

LD191020 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 18 May 81

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary: "Terrorism Is the Offspring of Imperialism"]

[Text] There are almost daily reports of terrorist acts by extremist elements in NATO countries.

The gruesome death of Prime Minister Aldo Moro, slain by extreme rightwing elements, lingers on in the memory of people in Italy and other countries. An assassination attempt was made on Pope John Paul II recently.

It is also widely known that the perpetrator of the recent assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II--Mehmet 'Ali Agca, a murderer with Turkish citizenship--is affiliated with the neofascists. Agca killed a large number of people, including Abdi Ipekci, editor of Istanbul's MILLIYET. It was determined during Mehmet 'Ali Agca's trial in Istanbul that he was connected with the Nationalist Action Party [NAP] and that he obtained money and weapons from this party. Italian judicial organs have, in turn, determined that this murderer--under a death sentence in Turkey--was in possession of forged documents and that accounts were opened in his name and cash deposits made into them in West German and Swiss banks. There is nothing surprising about this.

It has long been known that there are connections between the NAP and neofascist forces in West Germany on the one hand and, on the other, between intelligence organizations of the United States and other Western European countries. For example, during the investigations concerning the case of NAP leader Alpaslan Turkes, it was discovered that Turkes had close and intimate ties with Robert Alexander Peck, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Ankara. The latter was expelled from Turkey on grounds of subversion. It is also public knowledge that NAP members wage a campaign of terror not only in Turkey but also against Turkish workers of democratic leanings in West Germany. Many workers have been subjected to acts by these (?extremists).

The following point is being stressed in both the Turkish and foreign press: Despite the arrest of Turkes and the proscription of the activities of the NAP, the "Grey Wolves" are conducting their activities freely in West Germany as before. Mehmet 'Ali Agca, too, no doubt sought refuge there following his escape from prison in Istanbul. All of this shows that terrorism is rampant in NATO countries, with the connivance and extensive support of reactionary Western circles. The latter are using extremist murderers in their struggle against statesmen who don't suit them, against democratically inclined intellectuals, workers, and students.

The terrorists are enjoying great moral and material support, particularly from the CIA. In America itself, assassination attempts against the head of state, against leading officials and public figures, or the murder of ordinary citizens have become routine occurrences. Provocations and gangster methods against other countries have been raised by Washington to the level of state policy. The insolent act of provocation recently perpetrated by American authorities against a Soviet civilian plane at Dulles Airport once again shows this clearly. In view of the fact that officials of capitalist countries engage in acts like this, should one be surprised that various terrorist groups maintained by totally reactionary forces of the imperialist countries behave with total insolence?

VISITING CYPRIOT TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES TIES

LD181730 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--The Minister of Trade and Industry of Cyprus Konstandinos Kittis stayed in the Soviet Union on May 11-18 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR. During the negotiations the sides examined the state of Soviet-Cypriot trade and economic relations and the prospects of their development in the years to come. The sides noted with satisfaction that in recent years reciprocal trade grew on the basis of a five-year trade agreement. The minister also had meetings at the State Committee for External Economic Relations, and a number of other ministries and agencies.

PERILS OF ARMS SUPPLIES TO SAUDI ARABIA VIEWED

LD181257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Borisov article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Packing the Powder Keg"]

[Text] The latest wave of shipments of U.S. weapons to the shores of the Persian Gulf is acquiring increasingly broad and dangerous dimensions. The mounting flood of modern combat hardware is leading to a sharp exacerbation of the already explosive situation in the Near East and an intensification of the arms race in the region and is causing serious alarm among the world public. In a hypocritical display of "concern" for the security of the Persian Gulf countries Washington is trying to intimidate them with talk of a "Soviet threat," importuning them with offers of weapons and trying to knock together a military alliance with their help. Hidden beneath all this is the obvious aim of establishing control over these states' natural resources and diverting the Arabs' attention from finding a solution to the Palestinian problem and the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Within the framework of this strategy the U.S. administration has decided to sell Saudi Arabia 62 F-15 fighters and 5 aircraft fitted with AWACS. Anticipating objections to the deal in Tel Aviv and in the U.S. Congress, where there is a strong Zionist lobby, official spokesman in Washington are currently doing their utmost to calm Israel and its friends on Capitol Hill and to assure them that the United States will retain control of the AWACS aircraft, which will not be fitted with equipment for monitoring Israeli troop movements. In order "not to offend" its protege and to guarantee its qualitative superiority over the Arabs the Pentagon, the newspaper the Washington STAR reports, plans "to increase Israel's defense potential."

The same newspaper, quoting a statement by a senior official, openly describes what plans the administration links to the planned weapons shipments to Saudi Arabia. "In exchange for the sophisticated weapons sold to the Saudis," the Washington STAR stresses, "the United States will gain access to ground installations in the country, which will, moreover, qualify as U.S. military bases, which will entail shipping out U.S. personnel to service the modern systems. This would guarantee vital U.S. interests in the region and strengthen its presence in the Persian Gulf."

This is what really lies behind the deal, which the Pentagon plans to make use of in order to interfere in the internal affairs of an Arab country and to combat the national liberation movement in the region. But these dangerous plans are meeting with a rebuff in some countries in the Persian Gulf. "We are opposed to any foreign military presence in the Persian Gulf on whatever pretext it is done," Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, said the other day.

Just how far the present U.S. leadership has moved away from the idea of arms control in strategically important parts of the world is demonstrated by the official directive sent at the beginning of April to all U.S. foreign missions by U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, stating that "the sale of weapons is to be regarded as one of the main elements of U.S. foreign policy."

The arms race which Washington is conducting and the virtually uncontrolled sale of weapons are helping to fuel tension in many parts of the world, including the Near East. Against this background the Soviet Union's proposals for strengthening peace and security, especially in the Persian Gulf, and its other peace-loving initiatives showing ways of eliminating dangerous seats of tension and resolving protracted crises assume particular importance and topicality.

U.S. GIVING 'UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT' TO ISRAEL

LD171640 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 17 May, TASS--Tensions continue running high in Lebanon as a result of the provocative actions of Israel and Lebanese separatists. In the course of the night and morning today the streets in a number of sectors of the capital were abandoned because of an incessant exchange of fire with the use of heavy weapons.

The areas along the line separating Beirut into the western and eastern parts came under particularly heavy fire. Right-wing Christian forces of the conservative "Lebanese front" particularly heavily fired on contingents of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. In the opinion of political observers, the right-wing armed militias acting on instructions from Tel Aviv are doing their utmost to distract the Syrian troops of the inter-Arab force from preparations to repel a planned large-scale aggression against Lebanon.

It became increasingly obvious that Israel's Zionist ruling quarters are only trying to find a convenient pretext for unleashing military actions against the inter-Arab force on Lebanon's territory.

A source of mounting indignation in the Arab capitals is the sordid stand of official Washington in the present-day Lebanese crisis, which boils down to unconditional support for Tel Aviv's aggressive course. Western propaganda is doing its utmost to present the mission of special U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib in the Middle East as a "peace-making" one. But an analysis of his "shuttling" between Tel Aviv, Damascus and Beirut shows that the main objective of the high-ranking White House emissary is to bring pressure to bear on Syria and force it to make concessions to the impudent and provocative demands of Tel Aviv, from which the USA by no means intends to demand any "restraint." The newspaper New York TIMES recently claimed in this connection that the USA had already given Begin a "green light" for an attack against Lebanon.

The U.S. State Department has ordered the members of nine families of officials of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut to leave the Lebanese capital and also recommended 2,300 Americans staying in that country to leave it. This step of the U.S. State Department is designed, in the opinion of observers, to give a hint to Syria that an aggressive action from Israel may follow any time.

AL-ASAD CITED ON ISRAELI INTERFERENCE IN LEBANON

LD181500 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 18 May, TASS--Israeli interference in Lebanon seeks to undermine the beginning process of reaching national accord and to strike at the Arab peace-keeping forces in that country, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria said at a meeting with participants in the Executive Committee session of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association, held in the Syrian capital on Sunday. Zionist and imperialist propaganda is playing up a hullabaloo over some of Syria's defence measures to protect its troops which are part of the inter-Arab forces in Lebanon, Hafiz al-Asad said. They keep silent about the fact that these measures were undertaken in response to Israel's attack. Syria, the president said, supports efforts to strengthen Lebanon's security as well as to ensure its integrity and its being part of the Arab world. Hafiz al-Asad said that Syria would continue to oppose all Israeli attempts at interference in the affairs of fraternal Lebanon and all aggressive encroachments by Israel.

The Asian and African writers expressed their support for the Syrian people's struggle against imperialist and Zionist plans in the Middle East. They sent telegrammes to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, stressing the solidarity of Asian and African writers with the just independence struggle of Arab nations.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON SYRIAN MISSILE CRISIS

LD190805 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 13 May carries on page 9, under the headline "Awaiting Appeasement," a 700-word dispatch from correspondent Igor Belyayev in Beirut. Belyayev opens with an account of an Israeli air raid on Beirut, noting that the attackers "always depart 'seaward.'" "This latter detail," he declares, "is of considerable importance for understanding what is now happening in Lebanon. Since the Syrians, who, for self-defense purposes, deployed 'surface-to-air' missiles in the Al-Biqa' Valley, stated that they were prepared for any consequences of a military confrontation with Israel, the skies over the valley have been closed. So the Israeli F-15's always depart toward the sea. It is safer."

Belyayev notes the increasing tension in Lebanon, declaring that "the main issue" is whether "Israel will intervene once again." He cites Israeli Premier Begin on the presence of the missiles and discusses possible forms of Israeli intervention, discounting an air strike as involving "too great a risk of losses," and concluding that a commando raid would be "the most likely." Belyayev quote an anonymous Syrian spokesman on the "legal basis" of the Syrian presence in Lebanon, and briefly notes that despite the "appeasement formula" presented by U.S. special envoy Habib, "Begin has not abandoned the idea of diversions against the Syrian missiles...."

SYRIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT TO UZBEKISTAN

GF190733 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] A delegation from the Syrian Arab Republic headed by Najah al-'Attar, minister of information and national independence, [as heard] arrived in Tashkent today. The objective of the visit is to acquaint members of the delegation with social life in the Uzbek SSR. The delegation's itinerary includes visits to Uzbek cities, including the republic's historic cities of Samarkand and Bukhara. The delegation was received today by the Uzbek SSR's minister of information.

SOVIET-IRANIAN TRANSPORT MEETING OPENS IN TEHRAN

LD181518 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1414 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 May (TASS)--The 10th session of the permanent Soviet-Iranian Commission for Transportation opened in Tehran. A delegation under Ivan Yemets, USSR deputy minister of railways, came for the session. Under discussion at the session are questions pertaining to the broadening of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of transportation and transit shipments.

MOSCOW FUNCTION MARKS SOVIET-IRANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD181744 Mosocow TASS in English 1542 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--A public function in Moscow was devoted today to the 61st anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Iran. The speakers stressed that since the establishment of diplomatic relations the Soviet Union is consistently coming out for the strengthening of goodneighbourly relations with Iran. Cooperation between the two countries is based on equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs. One of the speakers was the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR Mohammad Mokri.

SHEFTUNOV COMMENTS ON ARRESTS OF JEWS IN TEHRAN

GF181950 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Dear listeners, AFP reports that Barukh (Chekdek) and 10 other Jewish activists have been arrested in Tehran. This action by Tehran officials has caused obvious discontent among Israeli Government circles. Statements in Tel Aviv by Moshe Qatzav, who is one of the chairmen of the Iranian Jewish committee founded last year in Israel, confirm the above fact. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

Imperialist and Zionist espionage centers are always operating against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Israel's secret service, MOSSAD, has shown excessive zeal in this respect.

Under the monarchy MOSSAD cooperated with the CIA and SAVAK and was one of the shah's pillars. MOSSAD's special groups participated directly in suppressing the peaceful anti-shah demonstrations staged in Tehran and other provinces. But nothing could stop the fall of the shah's regime. Moshe Qatzav, who was then living in Tehran, and the rest of Israel's agents could not prevent the destruction of MOSSAD's well organized network in Iran.

Most of the shah's lackeys had to flee to Israel along with Moshe Qatzav out of fear of the people's just anger. For example, Sabeti, the deputy director of SAVAK, and Major General Palizban are in Israel at the moment and, with the help of MOSSAD, are organizing terrorist groups and sending them to Iran to carry out subversive operations, killing and creating unrest among the various nationalities of your country. Terrorist activities are the responsibility of a special group organized by the CIA and MOSSAD and codenamed (Tash Sofiz).

At the same time, Israeli agents in Iran are reorganizing their espionage networks under different names and religious associations. For example, Tehran newspapers report that documents were seized in a Catholic school which revealed espionage activities by this center against Iran and for the benefit of Israel. In reality MOSSAD had changed the school into an espionage center in Tehran.

Iranian officials are trying to prevent the reorganization of Israeli espionage networks in the country. The arrest of a number of chairmen of the so-called Jewish community in Tehran is confirmation of this.

USSR, ALGERIA DISCUSS ENGINEERING COOPERATION

LD151100 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS--Cooperation in power engineering is an important and perspective sphere of economic links between the Soviet Union and Algeria, a TASS correspondent has been told by Vladimir Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Both countries' interest in further development of equitable and mutually-beneficial cooperation in this sphere was reaffirmed once again in the course of the negotiations with the Algerian delegation, led by Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi, that have ended in Moscow. The course of implementation of the earlier-concluded agreements and prospects of developing bilateral cooperation were discussed. The Algerian delegation had talks at the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Gas Industry of the USSR. They were received by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov.

BRIEFS

FILM AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA--Moscow, 15 May, TASS--As a result of talks an agreement was signed in Moscow today between the USSR State Cinematography Committee and the Ministry of Culture and National Guidance of the Syrian Arab Republic on cooperation in the field of cinematography. The agreement provides for a broadening of cooperation between the USSR and Syria in such fields as exchanges of films, co-production of films, exchanges of film seeks, exchanges in the field of the history and theory of the cinema and other questions pertaining to cooperation between the two countries in the field of cinematography. The agreement was signed from the Soviet side by Chairman of the USSR State Cinematography Committee Filipp Yermash, Syrian side--by Minister of Culture and National Guidance Najah al-Attar. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 15 May 81 LD]

PRAVDA PUBLISHES TEXT OF SOVIET-CONGOLESE TREATY

LD190853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 81 p 1

["Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of the Congo"--PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of the Congo, hereinafter referred to as the "the high contracting parties,"

Considering that the further development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between them is in the vital national interests of the peoples of both countries and serves the cause of world peace,

Inspired by the ideals of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations and by a constant desire to give every support to peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress,

Filled with determination to promote the consolidation of international peace and security in the interests of the peoples of all countries,

Advocating the unity of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress and considering that the developing of friendly relations and cooperation between the socialist and developing countries is in their mutual interests,

Prompted by a desire to strengthen and consolidate the existing relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states and peoples and to create a foundation for their further development,

And reaffirming their loyalty to the aims and principles of the UN Charter,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The high contracting parties will develop and deepen relations of indissoluble friendship and all-round cooperation in the political, economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural spheres on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers.

Article 2

The high contracting parties will cooperate closely in ensuring conditions for the preservation and further development of their people's socioeconomic gains and for the respect of each side's sovereignty over all its natural resources.

Article 3

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics respects the policy of nonalignment pursued by the People's Republic of the Congo, which is an important factor in the development of international cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

The People's Republic of the Congo respects the policy of defending peace pursued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which is aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation with all countries and peoples.

Article 4

The high contracting parties will continue to make every effort to defend world peace and the peoples' security, to deepen the process of relaxing international tension, extend it to all parts of the world and embody it in specific forms of mutually advantageous cooperation between states, and to settle contentious international issues by peaceful means. They will actively promote the cause of universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control.

Article 5

The high contracting parties will continue to wage a steadfast struggle against the forces of imperialism and for the final eradication of colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and to call for the full implementation of the UN declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The high contracting parties will cooperate with one another and with other peace-loving countries in supporting the peoples' just struggle for their sovereignty, freedom, independence and social progress.

Article 6

The high contracting parties will consult with one another on all important international questions affecting both countries' interests.

Article 7

In the event of situations arising which threaten or violate peace, the high contracting parties will immediately contact one another in order to coordinate their positions with a view to eliminating such a threat or restoring peace.

Article 8

The high contracting parties will make every effort to strengthen and broaden mutually advantageous political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between them. For these purposes they will develop and deepen cooperation in spheres covered by special agreements.

The high contracting parties will develop trade and commercial shipping between them on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and most-favored nation status.

Article 9

The high contracting parties will promote the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between sociopolitical and cultural organizations in their countries in order that each may deepen its acquaintance with their peoples' lives, labor, experience and achievements.

Article 10

EAch of the high contracting parties declares that it will not take part in actions or measures directed against the other high contracting party.

Article 11

The high contracting parties declare that the present treaty does not affect their rights and obligations under existing international treaties concluded with their participation and pledge not to conclude any international treaties incompatible with them.

Article 12

Any questions which may arise between the high contracting parties concerning the interpretation or application of any of the present treaty's provisions will be resolved bilaterally in a spirit of friendship and mutual respect and understanding.

Article 13

The present treaty is concluded for a period of 20 years.

If neither of the high contracting parties declares 60 months before the expiration of this period its desire to allow the treaty to lapse it will remain in force for a further 5 years and will continue thus until one of the high contracting parties serves written notice of its desire to allow it to lapse 6 months before the expiration of the current 5-year period.

Article 14

The present treaty is subject to ratification and will enter into force on the day of the exchange of ratification instruments, which will take place in Brazzaville.

Article 15

The high contracting parties will convey a copy of the present treaty to the UN Secretariat for registration.

The present treaty is executed in two copies, each in the Russian and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Done in Moscow on 13 May, 1981.

[Signed] For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: L. Brezhnev;

For the People's Republic of the Congo: D. Sassou-Nguesso.

CONGO'S SASSOU-NGUESSO SPEAKS AT KREMLIN DINNER

LD180937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 81 p 2

[Text of speech by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso at 12 May Kremlin dinner]

[Text] Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Comrade members of the Politburo and Central Committee of the CPSU!

Dear Guests! Comrades and friends!

The reason why we are gathered here is well-known and we would like to take this opportunity to express to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev our most fervent gratitude for the extremely warm reception which we have been accorded in Moscow since the moment of our arrival. Thanks to the concern with which we have been surrounded we have felt the sincere nature of the friendship of the Soviet people and their leaders for the Congolese people and their political leadership. We wish to thank once more the Soviet people, their party and government and especially you, Comrade Brezhnev, for this.

From the time of the 1963 August revolution in the People's Republic of the Congo relations between our two countries have been constantly strengthening. The traditional exchange of delegations at all levels has strengthened them and the visit of Comrade Marinen Ngouabi to Moscow which took place several years ago raised them to an unprecedented height. We hope that the present visit will strengthen them even further.

Dear Comrades!

We followed with particular attention the most important event marking the USSR's political life this year--the course of the 26th CPSU Congress' work. We reacted with particular interest to Comrade Brezhnev's report at the congress. We are gratified by the victories won by the Soviet people in building a socialist society. Comrade Brezhnev's striking report gave the communists of all countries of the world the opportunity to realize more profoundly the problems which arise in building a durable and flourishing socialist society.

In the Congo, as you know, our people are waging a persistent struggle against imperialism and its local lackeys, and one of the fundamental victories in recent time was won on 5 February 1979, which provided the opportunity to hold the Third Extraordinary Congress of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT]-from 26 through 31 March 1979. Since the last congress we have been striving to reestablish normal party activity and to recreate the peoples' power in order to strengthen national unity to restore the economy. The PCT Central Committee stated at its extraordinary plenum in December 1980 that the primary political tasks advanced by the 5 February movement have been achieved. In the economic respect the situation has improved somewhat thanks to the results achieved in the implementation of the additional 1980 program, which was a continuation of the 1977-78 2-year program. Today we are trying to do everything to implement the 1981 transitional program and we are also drafting a 5-year plan for the years 1982-86. This year 1981 has been declared "a year of great efforts in the implementation and monitoring of the transitional program within the framework of compiling and confirming the plan."

Dear comrades!

Today the southern part of the African Continent suffers from two evils which are a disgrace to the 20th century, namely the colonialism oppressing the Namibian people and the system of apartheid rampant in the RSA. The OAU and the Nonaligned Movement make great efforts to save these peoples form the baneful effect of the apartheid policy and colonial oppression. We are grateful to the Soviet people and to all the socialist community for their support and noble assistance to the struggle of the African peoples, and particularly the peoples of southern Africa. Throughout the rest of the African Continent imperialism is continuing its attempts to regain its lost positions. An extremely complex military situation has recently taken shape in the fraternal Republics of Mozambique and Angola. The constant incursions by the South African racists' soldiers are directed against civilian and military targets in order to break the inflexible will of the two countries' peoples, who, striving to create independent national economies, are boldly fulfilling their duty dictated by the necessity to liberate the entire African Continent from the yoke of colonial and racist oppression.

In the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean region peace is daily subjected to danger in connection with imperialism's aspiration to impose its order. Let us avail ourselves of the occasion presented to us to say that we received favorably the proposals made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Delhi on the establishment of peace in the Indian Ocean. We fully support the efforts of the fraternal Republic of Madagascar directed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, first and foremost for all littoral states.

A situation of armed conflict has arisen in the northern part of the African Continent in connection with Morocco's refusal to recognize the Saharan people's right to self-determination despite most African states' recognition of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic state. The resulting situation is causing the OAU concern. Our support for the Saharan people is all-embracing.

Comrades, dear friends!

As you are well aware, our solidarity with the cause of the Arab peoples, especially the Arab people of Palestine, is unbreakable. A solution to the problem of the conflict between Israel and the Arab countries is possible if Israel liberates the Arab territories and recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, which will give them the opportunity to regain the right to live in an independent and free state.

The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq caused great concern in our country; the depressing picture of war between two nonaligned countries is really inadmissible. We are all faced with the insistent task of struggling for independence and the strengthening of our countries' national economies. We value highly the efforts of all those who are trying to restore peace between the two countries in particular the nonaligned countries under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the present chairman of the movement.

In Asia we express unbreakable support for the Korean people in defending the north, liberating the south and reunifying the homeland, we also express support for the peoples of liberated Kampuchea and heroic Vietnam.

In Latin America, the Nicaraguan people's victory has brought moral support to the freedom fighters of this continent where the Cuban revolution seemed to be an unrepeatable and unreproducible feat. Welcoming the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, we think about the martyr-people of El Salvador, who are struggling fiercely against a junta of unprecedentedly bloody dictators. Only the people's victory in armed struggle can put an end to these sufferings. We send these people the expression of our solidarity and unbreakable support. Our support for the revolutionary Cuban people is also unshakable; we know that U.S. threats will in no way shake socialism's gains in this fraternal and friendly country.

In Europe the peoples' struggle for liberation from big capital's exploitation is developing in various forms. We consider that capitalism's crisis is deepening and that the peoples are striving to take their fate into their own hands. The democratic movement with these aims demonstrates that the time is not far away when the struggle for socialism will become the main tendency on the continent.

As regards peace on this continent, we welcome all initiatives directed toward detente. The Helsinki accords are an important step in the direction of building peace and concord in Europe.

Dear friends, peace in Europe is inseparable from peace throughout the world. We note that imperialism has sharply increased its aggression recently and is attempting to return the world to the cold war epoch. This situation seriously troubles the peoples of the world and does not leave the Congolese people indifferent.

I propose a toast to solidarity between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party!

To friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Congolese peoples!

To the health of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and his wife!

To the health of all the comrades present here!

SOVIET SHIP AIDS NICARAGUAN FISHING INDUSTRY

SK190806 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1215 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Through their work efforts Soviet fishermen have gained the respect and gratitude of many nations throughout the world. They have selflessly assisted a number of nations scattered in remote areas around the globe. Fraternal Vietnam, the Republic of Bangladesh and fraternal Yemen are but a few of these nations.

With their recently acquired independent status, the people of Nicaragua are building a new life today, and our Soviet scientifists and fishermen have gone to assist them. Soviets and Nicaraguans are now engaged in a joint fishing industry program, which will help the new republic establish its own fishing industry. Our faithful listener (Vladimir Skiridov) reports from Nicaragua:

[Begin (Skiridov) recording] Recently the residents of (?Corinto), an ocean port of the republic, are intrigued by the arrival of a small vessel, which dropped anchor at the roadsteads there. The garlands of multicolored lights decorating the vessel made it look like a floating Christmas tree, and the residents were tempted to connect the vessel's arrival with the impending Holy Week which is celebrated in Latin American countries. However, the traditional fiesta had nothing to do with the arrival of the vessel.

The scientific research vessel SRTM 8-453 of the Pacific Ocean Fishing Reconnaissance Administration--a vessel which belongs to the scientific research fleet under the auspices of the scientific group of the Pacific Ocean scientific research institute of fisheries and oceanography--arrived in (?Corinto) after a long voyage from Vladivostok to assist the young revolutionary republic in developing its fishing industry. This vessel is rigged with various types of scientific equipment used to carry out hydrological, oceanographic and biological research work.

Many nationalities regard the appearance of the swallow as the first sign of spring. The Nicaraguans named this vessel the first swallow, symbolizing the prospective joint cooperation between the two nations of the Pacific Ocean basin.

To carry out a joint international expedition, (Aleksandr Semenovich Sokolovskiy), senior scientific worker and candidate of biological sciences, and (Vechislav Yefimovich Dnemin), captain of the SRTM 8-453, welcomed aboard to Nicaraguan scientists, (Raimundo Escorta Vasir) and (Ramon Satomayor Bosch). A delegation from the Nicaraguan ministry responsible for the fishing industry and the Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries also visited the vessel.

The crew of the SRTM 8-453 fulfilled their tasks for the first stage of the expedition ahead of schedule, signified by large hauls of (tultov), (kolefin), eels, calamary, (alpus), [word indistinct] perch and other valued species of fish. Feeling at ease with the friendly Primorskiy team, the Nicaraguan comrades began to refer to their traditional Holy Week as a holy labor week. They gladly joined our sailors and pilots in processing the fish. Colonialism had really hampered the development of the country's fishing industry. This is what (Ramon Satomayor Bosch) said: Our fishermen still do not know the varieties and value of various fish. They gauge the value of fish purely by their coloring.

In the evenings the Nicaraguan biologists listened to popular Soviet songs, and they especially liked the songs written by crew members of the SRTM 8-453. [end recording]

CUBA'S CASAS REGUEIRO RECEIVED BY USTINOV

FL151142 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dimitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, Thursday received Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, first deputy minister of Cuba's revolutionary armed forces and chief of general staff. During the meeting the two military leaders held a cordial and friendly conversation during which they discussed matters of reciprocal interest. Also participating in the meeting was Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister of the USSR.

'DEVELOPED SOCIALISM' CONCEPT IN CPSU STRATEGY

LD181253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 81 pp 2-3

[V. Pechenev article: "The Concept of Developed Socialism in the Strategy and Tactics of the CPSU"]

[Text] An irony of history is what F. Engels called the hiatus between the schemes of the bourgeois revolutionary figures of the past and their actual implementation. The Great October Socialist Revolution was the first revolution in the history of mankind whose results do not diverge from the aims proclaimed at the time when it was being carried out and with its basic program tasks. This has happened because the development of the new society engendered by it, without losing the properties of a objective natural historical process, has ceased to be of a spontaneous nature. This development is increasingly determined by the purposeful, scientifically organized activity of the masses, led by the Communist Party.

I.

A clear definintion of the stage or degree of socioeconomic maturity which our society has reached is an indispensable condition for the success of CPSU policy. On the one hand it enables the party's and people's immediate tasks to be scientifically outlined, and on the other it enables them to be more accurately correlated with the longer-term program guidelines and helps the final aims of communist building to be more closely linked to daily practice.

The main features of the present period of the development of Soviet society are very fully and accurately reflected in the Marxist-Leninist concept of developed socialism elaborated by the party. Guided by this concept, our party, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, has determined its strategy and tactics for a lengthy historical period. It has become the firm scientific foundation of the CPSU's economic, social and cultural policy at the particular historical stage, upon which our country embarked at the juncture of the sixties and seventies. Also rooted in this is the profound continuity of the basic principles of the party's policy, which has characterized its recent congresses. The materials of these congresses and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev provide a precise notion of the theoretical and practical significance of the concept of developed socialism.

Above all, proceeding from this concept, the party has shown with great scientific profundity, clearly and convincingly, what a tremendous historic path the Soviet people have travelled since the creation of the foundations of socialism and what substantial changes have taken place during this time in all spheres of social life. These changes also served, as is known, as the basis for the elaboration and adoption in 1977 of the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people.

Guided by the theory and practice of developed socialism, our party was able to realistically evaluate and more concretely visualize the stage of socioeconomic maturity reached by society and clearly direct the people toward the solution of problems conditioned by the special features of the country's present stage of development, which is proceeding within the historical framework of the first phase of a communist structure. Thereby, the party has warned against possible exaggerations in defining the degree of approach by the country to the higher phase of communism.

"The experiences of the USSR and the other socialist community countries attests," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that the creation of the foundations of socialism, that is the liquidation of the exploiter classes and the firm establishment of public ownership of the means of production in all sectors of the national economy, does not yet allow the direct transition to communism to be started. Before that, definite stages of the development of socialism per se must be passed through."

At the 26th CPSU Congress the elaboration of the concept of developed socialism was placed in the forefront among what has been done in the realm of theory in recent years.

Indeed, it has provided a powerful impetus to social thought for a more in-depth examination of one of the cardinal and most difficult questions of Marxist-Leninist science--the question of dividing into periods the formation of the communist socioeconomic structure. It substantially amended the notions which had taken shape previously about the duration of the strictly socialist phase of the new society. All this made it possible, as was stated in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, to define more precisely and in concrete terms the ways of achieving our program aims and the deadlines for doing so.

It is perfectly normal that, when defining the main avenues of work for introducing certain changes and additions to the existing CPSU program and the reasons for this, the congress primarily pointed to the need to reflect in it in due form the party's conclusion about developed socialism as a necessary, law-governed and historically lengthy period in the formation of a communist structure. When mentioning this, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, that in revealing in the program the changes which have taken place in our country and in specifying the tasks for the long term, it is important to proceed from Lenin's instruction that the program establishes only the basic principles and that it is impossible and inappropriate to foresee details in it. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee is instructed to prepare a new edition of the program taking account of the most important changes in the life of Soviet society and in world social development which have taken place since it was adopted.

In analyzing the significance of the concept of developed socialism one cannot fail to see that it reflects in depth the objective dialectic of the formation of the new structure. It is only as mature socialism improves and as all its potential is recognized and fully utilized that the gradual transition to communism takes place. There is no other way to achieve this great aim. This formulation of the question directs not only social scientists but also all workers on the ideological front toward a deeper, more intelligible and purposeful revelation of the internal and organic connection between the concrete practical affairs of the present stage of Soviet society's development, the topical tasks and communist ideals.

Life itself convinces us that when revealing the grandeur of our people's historic achievements we must not at the same time allow any idealization or exaggeration of the level of development so far reached. We must not run ahead in the formulation of tasks nor advance slogans in practical work when the conditions are not yet ripe for its implementation.

Communist ideals are a powerful revolutionary force. Even in the most difficult conditions they inspire people and kindle in them the enthusiasm for struggle and creation and rouse them to accomplish great deeds. They are a reliable and tested weapon. But we must handle them skillfully, for the verbal gibberish, which is still quite frequently encountered, is not entirely harmless. Sometimes this can essentially discredit concepts which we held dear and sacred and weaken the effectiveness of propaganda. It is said that by frequent repetition even the loftiest words, as it were, become eroded and they lose their psychological effect on people's consciousness and emotions. This is only partly true. Words become eroded not from frequent use but when they are not translated into real deeds visible to all.

Today, as before, we must fight most resolutely against what V. I. Lenin called the frivolous use of lofty words, against substituting political blather for practical work on implementing our ideals. The "adaptation" of ideals to fit existing reality, which leads to their distortion and "enervation," is equally inadmissible. This deprives the ideals of their ability to be a powerful factor which shapes the bold creative thinking and character of people, lending them inner conviction and purposefulness in their practical activity.

The Marxist-Leninist analysis of the processes of social development convinces one that it is impossible to draw any sharp dividing line between the perfection of the mature socialist society and its gradual development into the communist one. Just take, for example, the central avenue of the CPSU's practical policy--the concern for the growth of people's well-being.

At the present stage the all-round development of the working man on the basis of satisfying his growing material and spiritual needs appears at the same time as the highest goal of production and the most important factor of its progress, for this is not only one of the special features of the present-day development of the socialist economy, but also a natural law which determines the future of our society. As the range of action of this natural law deepens and broadens, so socialism assumes an increasingly "complete" and "finished" form, as Lenin put it, and gradually develops into communism.

This distinctive feature of developed socialism, undoubtedly, brings it closer to communism. But it in no way removes the "huge", to use V.I. Lenin's expression, differences between the two phases of the formation of communism, including the difference regarding those available material and spiritual resources, which society actually has at its disposal and also the difference regarding the principles of their distribution.

It is precisely for this reason, the party teaches, that it would be equally erroneous either to disparage or to exaggerate our current achievements and potential. Here, political commonsense and a sober assessment of the historical distance which still separates us from the highest phase of communism, are especially necessary. The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress and all the congress materials are imbued with this approach, which combines an optimistic glance into the future and a striving toward our great ideals with businesslike efficiency and profound realism.

II.

In its activity our party proceeds from the fact that a developed socialist society, gradually developing into a communist society, has been built in the USSR. This premise has become firmly established in the current usage of our science and propaganda. It is important, of course, that this should not become a stock phrase, a sort of propaganda cliche, but should serve rather as a guide for practical action including, of course, such action in ideological and political-educational work.

Let us take a specific example--the changes in the social structure of Soviet society at the stage of developed socialism. This is one of the key questions when determining the party's economic and social policy. It is of fundamental significance too in the work of communist education, for an indispensable condition for enhancing its effectiveness is to take most thorough account of the distinctive features and interests of various groups of the working people.

In examining the basic tendencies and prospects of the rapprochement of all classes and social groups of Soviet society, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev voiced the assumption that the formation of a classless structure of society will by and large take place within the historical framework of mature socialism. This, incidentally, confronts us in essence with the new problem of shaping the socialist (and consequently the class) consciousness of working people under the conditions of a society heading toward the total abolition of classes within the country, while class antagonism in the world arena still persists and is becoming exacerbated.

The premise, that the leading and cementing force of the growing social homogeneity of our society was and remains the working class, is the key point of departure in resolving the stated problem. It is precisely its revolutionary ideology and morality, its collectivist psychology and its interests and ideals which are now becoming the property of all sections of Soviet society. This genuinely Marxist-Leninist approach protects us from confused notions about the process of the formation of a classless society as some kind of mechanical intermixing of all classes and social groups and equally protects us from the exaggeration of the significance of the intelligentsia, which is drawing increasingly closer to the modern-day working class, or from the idealization of the sociomoral foundations of rural life.

When showing the effacement of interclass differences from concrete facts and living examples, and when revealing the real process of the establishment of the increasingly full social equality in our country, it is important at the same time to take most careful account of existing social differences, connected with the nature and remuneration of labor and with conditions and standard of living. Some of these differences not only cannot disappear in the next few years, but even persist as a necessary condition of social progress at the stage where material incentives are still tremendously significant. This requires active opposition--which includes using means of propaganda and education--against egalitarian sentiments. The creation, basically, of a classless structure of society will still not mean either the building of the supreme phase of communism (with its corresponding principles of distribution according to needs), or the achievement of the full social homogeneity of society---and it is necessary to realize this clearly.

Practice shows that with the progressive effacement of interclass differences, with the simplification, as the sociologists say, of the "macrostructure" of our society, the role of certain social differences grows in relative terms and its "microstructure" becomes more complex (also, of course, relatively). Hence the need to make the appropriate adjustments to both social policy and ideological and educational work.

The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report drew the party's attention to these points. It is no mere chance that the task of evening out social differences, so to speak, on the territorial plane is posed as one of the serious problems for the further development of the social-class and national structure of Soviet society. It is no less important to overcome social differences arising from the presence in our national economy of a still broad sector of manual, unskilled and heavy physical labor. It is not just a case here of the negative economic consequences of this fact, aggravated by the exacerbation of the problem of manpower resources. It is necessary to take into account and to strive to eliminate its social and moral costs. It is clear, for example, that people engaged in unattractive--in the creative sense--types of production activity naturally experience a certain dissatisfaction with their work, which prevents them from forming a communist attitude toward it. But this is, after all, one of our basic tasks.

The propositions of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report concerning the sphere of distributive relationships are of tremendous political and educational significance. Their further improvement plays a paramount role both in stimulating highly productive and high-quality work and in establishing the principles of social justice and equality which are inherent in socialism. The main direction and essence of this improvement is ensuring a just and objective assessment of, and enhancing the social prestige of conscientious, honest labor for the common good. The proposition advanced by the congress that in the period of developed socialism the restructuring of all social relations in line with the collectivist principles intrinsically inherent in the new system is completed, places many obligations on us. It requires, in particular, the resolute elimination from the sphere of distributive relationships of everything which upsets the strengthening and development of a socialist tenor of life and the forming of the new man.

It means, first and foremost, the need to further improve labor remuneration and to enhance the prestige of the honestly earned ruble. It means, second, the need to firmly block--by all available means at the disposal of our state, of the whole people--any channels which give access to undeserved wealth and to eradicate parasitism, bribery, speculation, unearned income, and any encroachments on socialist property.

The intensification of the interconnection between all the components of social progress in conditions of mature socialism creates the need for a deeper study too of the spiritual life of Soviet society, of the basic tendencies and factors of the development of social consciousness, of the ideological and moral standard of all sections and groups of the population and of their psychology.

Now, just as during V.I. Lenin's lifetime the party is guided by his instruction "to keep a SOBER [published in boldface] eye on the ACTUAL [published in boldface] state of consciousness and preparedness of precisely the whole class (and not only its communist vanguard), of the whole MASS [published in boldface] of working people (and not just its leading individuals)" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 42). Only in this case can the party not only sensitively grasp and act as a reservoir of the moods and needs of working people, but can also firmly carry them along with it.

Consequently it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the mechanism of the complex interconnection between the various elements of social reality and social consciousness and the processes going on in the spiritual sphere, between the changes in economic, sociopolitical and family and domestic relations and people's living conditions. Only such knowledge helps to foresee the impact on social and individual consciousness of any particular socioeconomic problem, political decision or international event. Only in this case can ideological and political-educational work be conducted efficiently and systematically and be closely tied in with organizational and economic activity.

As was said at the 26th CPSU Congress, the success of education is guaranteed only when it is based on the firm foundation of socioeconomic policy. Also, this exceptionally important premise provides the only true reference point for shaping the positive qualities of the individual and for his all-round development and for overcoming abnormal phenomena such as drunkenness, rapacious and acquisitive psychology, egoism and narrowmindedness and indifference to the people's affairs and concerns.

The 26th CPSU Congress elevated to the status of all-party and state business the problem of fostering in every Soviet person high political and, so to speak, social competence, the ability to make sensible use of the great and varied blessings which society gives. The chief way to resolve this problem is to actively and purposefully shape the interests and needs of the individual. Today this is not only one of the fundamental avenues of educational activity but also an important task of social policy.

In this serious work the utmost development of the requirement for conscientious and creative labor for the common good is placed in the forefront by the party. The economic might of the country and the material living standard of the people and their spiritual flourishing--all depend on the realization of this requirement. Fostering this requirement is of course a complex and lengthy task. But it accords with the potential and tasks of developed socialism as a society gradually developing into a communist society.

The concept of developed socialism not only is tremendously significant for resolving topical tasks of communist creation but also strikes a broad international-political note. In particular, it reliably arms us in the struggle against the now quite modish attempts to counter real socialism with various types of subjective "ideal models" of a society which has never existed anywhere but which is passed off as "genuinely socialist".

While rebuffing such kinds of "criticism", at the same time communists reject any vain attempts to remove from real socialism its communist perspective to weaken the revolutionizing impact of our ultimate goals upon the consciousness and mood of the masses and to paralyze the mobilizing role of communist ideals in the struggle against the capitalist system. The elaboration by our party of the modern strategy and tactics of the struggle for communism on the basis of the concept of developed socialism is a guarantee of the successful achievement of this great goal.

GRISHIN, KIRILENKO, CHERNENKO AT FILM CONGRESS

LD190646 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 May, TASS--The fourth congress of the film makers of the USSR opened in the Kremlin today. The congress will discuss the union's tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee Viktor Grishin, Andrey Kirilenko, Konstantin Chernenko, other Soviet leaders were present at the opening of the congress.

The head of the Film Makers' Union of the USSR Lev Kulidzhanov delivered a report on activities of the union, with a membership of 6,000. 150 full-length feature films, and another 100--for television are made in the USSR every year [punctuation as received]. The Film Makers Union of the USSR maintains contacts with colleagues from 40 countries.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 19 May reports the opening of the film-makers congress, adding that Demichev, Ponomarev, Kapitonov and Zimyanin also attended the congress.]

GRISHIN ADDRESSES PARTY SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD182022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Today's all-Moscow conference of secretaries of primary party organizations discussed activities to improve organizational and political work in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recommendations of Comrade Brezhnev. CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Grishin, gorkom first secretary, delivered a report. Communists in the capital, he remarked, are working to see that all labor collectives achieve good final results. Muscovites are responding with practical deeds to the party's appeal to develop competition with the slogan "Work Efficiently and With Quality." The production program has been fulfilled successfully for 4 months. More than 250,000 workers in the capital have decided to complete annual targets by 7 November. Wide support is being given to the new initiative by frontranking collectives to spread the introduction into production of labor-, material- and energy-saving measures achieved by science and technology. Moscow's primary party organizations, which currently number 9,700, play a fundamental role in solving organizational tasks.

KAZAKH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD141551 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazahk CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The regular second plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee was held on 27 April 1981.

The plenum heard and discussed the report of Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, entitled "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks on the Further Intensification of Agriculture in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

Speakers in the debate were: Comrades N. Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinogradskiy Obkom; O. S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetavskiy Obkom; A. K. Protozanov, first secretary of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom; M.B. Iskanov, first secretary of the Uralskiy Obkom; B. N. Klimov, first secretary of Kustanayskaya Oblast's Fedorovskiy Raykom; Ye. N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of the Turgayskiy Obkom; V. A. Liventsov, first secretary of the Aktyubinskiy Obkom; K. M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; M. Ayabayeva, senior herdsman of Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast's Arkharlinskiy Sovkhoz; Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of the Dzhambulskiy Obkom; I. I. Miller, director of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast's Karagandinskiy Sovkhoz; A. A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkentskiy Obkom; A. G. Ramazanov, first secretary of the Semipalatinskiy Obkom; M. G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture; K.N. Musin, Kazakh SSR minister of rural construction; and N. A. Drizhd, director general of the Karagandaugol coal-mining production association.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum adopted a resolution aimed at the further steadfast implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy and of the practical measures on developing agriculture and of the propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on this question in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress.

The Central Committee plenum examined and approved the Kazakh CP Central Committee's organizational-political measures for implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the propositions and tasks advanced by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee report.

The plenum adopted a relevant resolution on this question.

The Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum ended work at this point.

N. F. Mishchenko, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department participated in the plenum's work.

Kunayev Addresses Plenum

LD180817 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 April carries on pages 1-3 a 12,500-word "abridged account" of a report entitled "On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks on the Further Intensification of Agriculture in Light of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions and the Instructions and Recommendations of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" delivered by "Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee," at the Kazakh CP Central Committee Second Plenum in Alma-Ata on 27 April 1981. Kunayev reportedly stresses the importance of the "food program" in the recent 5-year plan, highlighting the "responsible tasks" facing the republic in the production of various types of livestock produce, grain crops, fruit and vegetables. Kunayev reportedly outlines measures for "using extra potential more fully" including the better use of machinery, the enlistment of personal plots and those belonging to enterprises while at the same time criticizing particular individuals and organizations for their "shortcomings" and "attitude" toward certain aspects of the food program. He reportedly stresses the importance of "financial investment," quotes figures for future investment sums and calls for better "financial discipline." He asserts that industry is working "normally, on the whole." He stresses the importance of construction workers in developing the "material and technical base of agriculture" and assesses work in consumer services. He reportedly stresses the role of party work and cadres and criticizes the work of the "mass media" in implementing the CPSU's agrarian policy in the republic. Kunayev concludes by asserting the republic's duty in implementing the "party's tasks."

UZBEK DEPUTY, FIRST DEPUTY POWER MINISTERS DIE

LD180819 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 May carries on page 4 the obituary of "Ilbek Khasbeyevich Ibragimov, Uzbek SSR first deputy minister of power and electrification," who "died in an automobile accident on 5 May." On the same page there is an announcement which states that "with profound regret the collegium of the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Power and Electrification announces the death of Deputy Minister Ilkhom Karimovich Yusupov."

UZBEK INSTITUTES TRAIN WORKERS TO DEVELOP SKILLS

GF190805 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Uzbek institutes training workers to develop their skills have announced that they have begun accepting applications for their new term. There are presently about 480 such institutes in the Uzbek SSR. In addition to turning out 275 experts annually for a number of industrial and agricultural fields, these institutes train a large number of workers to excell in their profession. The youths attending these institutes enjoy a state guarantee that they will be employed after they have completed their training.

PRAVDA ON RIVER TRANSPORTATION RESOLUTION

LD181425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "River Shipping"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Develop River Transportation in 1981-85" outlines a specific program for transferring up to 40 million tons of freight from railroads to waterways. This important problem is at present being resolved too slowly. To be more precise, the railroads parallel to the Volga and other navigable rivers are still transporting hundreds of thousands of tons of petroleum products, grains, timber, coal, iron ore and mineral fertilizers--all things which could quite easily be conveyed by the cheaper water route. The USSR Gosplan and Gossnab and sector ministries must contribute more vigorously to the rationalization of shipments.

Plans for mixed railroad and water freight are frequently not fulfilled because cars arrive late at transhipment ports. As a result, highly important national economic freight cannot be delivered to consumers for a long time. Thus this spring more than 3.5 million tons of iron ore, coal, timber, bauxite, salt and construction materials have piled up at Russia's river ports. It was all shipped in during last season but did not reach its destination on time. Of course the river transportation workers themselves sometimes leave cars idle when they should be working on them.

At the same time, experience of precise coordination of action and mutual aid between railroad workers, water-transportation workers and truck drivers has been accumulated in the country. The Leningrad transportation junction collectives' initiative, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, and the initiative launched by the western Siberian water-transportation and railroad workers together with the Novosibirsk, Tomsk and Barnaul oblast-level trucking administrations on organizing comprehensive competition can be cited as examples.

A considerable reserve lies in increasing the amounts of goods transported and expanding the geographical area covered by mixed "river-sea" routes. Such routes provide an opportunity for conveying cargo, for example, from the Volga to the Dnepr and back without any unnecessary transshipping. The conditions for this exist.

The Chebosaksary hydrosystem, which will enable a deep-water route to be created all along the Volga and the Volga-Don, will be commissioned this season. The Dnepr is already a reliable transportation artery from the Black Sea to the mouth of the Pripyat River. The construction of yet another hydro scheme--the Baagyevskiy--must be accelerated in the national economy's interests. This is the final step in the cascade of hydrotechnical projects on the Don, designed to resolve comprehensively the problems of river transportation workers, farmers and land-reclamation specialists.

The river fleet has recently been intensively supplemented with modern ships. This is producing visible results. Thus the introduction of powerful icebreakers has enabled the navigation season to be prolonged considerably and to organize year-round fleet operations in a number of sectors, which made it possible for tens of millions more tons of cargo to be transported last winter. At the same time there are not enough specialized ships on the rivers for cement, fertilizer, motor vehicle and vegetable deliveries. The matter is a particular cause for concern since the shipment of tomatoes, watermelons and other agricultural produce from the south to the north, in particular from the Volga lowlands, will about double during the 5-year plan and these cargoes cannot be permitted to spoil and become unusable because of a shortage of ships.

The river fleet needs well-equipped mechanized wharves. At present there are not enough. Those that exist are not always maintained as they should be. This applies particularly to dock lines [linii] belonging to the freight dispatchers and receivers themselves. That is why turnaround times at department-owned harbors are three times longer than at river ports. The ministries whose organizations have wharf facilities on the rivers, primarily the union ministries of power and electrification, and ferrous metallurgy, and also the Ministry of Procurement, must modernize them, equip them with the necessary mechanical gear and do everything to ensure that cargos arriving by river are not held up at the ports. It is important for this work to be constantly monitored by the local party committees too.

FIRST DEPUTY OF NEW TIMBER MINISTRY ON TASKS

LD150951 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 30 April publishes on page 2, under the rubric "Congress Decisions Must Be Put Into the Practice of Creation" and the headline "The Forest: Ecology and Economy," a 2,000-word article by Yu. Yagodnikov, USSR first deputy minister of the timber pulp and paper and wood processing industry, discussing the tasks facing the industry in satisfying national economic requirements without disrupting the ecological balance and noting that creation of his ministry "opens up opportunities for more rational utilization of the forests. "It is perfectly obvious," he continues, "that only comprehensive enterprises can cope with the solution of the tasks set before our sector," and cites instances where the development of such enterprises has resulted in savings of raw material. "Unfortunately," he says, "the new method of managing forestry has not been disseminated throughout the oblasts, krays and republics where the main procurers and consumers of timber are enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry." While timber procurements in Siberia and the Far East have increased by 30 million cubic meters a year, the article continues, there has been no improvement in timber supplies to the national economy because of "the overloading of the main railroads."

The article then discusses ways of improving the use of timber, complaining that "frequently, instead of sensible management of the timber economy, ever new restrictions are imposed on the extraction of raw material in some regions, while demands for imports of timber from other regions of the country become increasingly persistent," and asks whether it is not possible to combine the state's economic and ecological interests. It concludes:

"A comprehensive approach is useful to rejuvenate the forests, increase their productivity and improve the species they contain. It helps to enhance the forest's protective functions and to build up its ecological significance."

COSMOS-1270 SATELLITE LAUNCHED SUCCESSFULLY

LD181530 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched the Cosmos-1270 artificial satellite of the earth. The sputnik has on board scientific equipment intended for continuing studies of outer space. The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: period of revolution 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth 370 kilometres, minimum distance 180 kilometres, inclination of orbit 64.90 degrees. The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SALYUT-SOYUZ ACTIVITES FOR 18 MAY REPORTED

LD181132 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS--The international crew is continuing scheduled work onboard the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz T-4-Soyuz-40. Today's schedule provides for further work on investigating the effect of space environment on construction materials, research into space radiation and medical and biological experiements. With a view to appraising the component of the earth's radiation in total space radiation in near-earth space, Leonid Popov and Dumitru Prunariu are conducting an experiement, "Mini-Dose". This experiment is being carried out with the help of Romanian and Hungarian instruments and is an integral part of an experiment on investigating the flux and spectrums of heavy nuclei space rays.

According to a programme of medical investigation, the crew of the visiting expedition carried out experiments designed to receive information in human ability to work during a space flight, and speed and accuracy of an operator's work. A number of physiological parameters was also recorded. The results of the investigations will help improve planning of work and recreation of crews on orbital complexes. Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are helping their colleagues, are controlling the work of onboard systems and scientific equipment and fulfilling scheduled operations in experimenting with biological objects.

A press conference of the international crew for Soviet and foreign correspondents accredited at the Mission Control Centre will be held tonight during two television communication sessions. According to telemetric data and reports from onboard the space complex, the flight is proceeding normally. The state of health of the cosmonauts is good, they are feeling well. Joint research in near-terrestrial orbit is being fulfilled successfully.

STOMATITIC DISEASE SPECIALISTS TOUR TASHKENT

GF140840 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] The specialists on stomatitic diseases, who have attended a conference on curing stomatitis, conducted a study tour of various industrialized enterprises in Tashkent and in rural areas today. Specialists from Yugoslavia, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland and India observed the successful outcome of the work carried out in the Uzbek SSR in the medical field and [words indistinct]. They also observed up-to-date facilities available in (?medical centers) in towns and rural areas.

Conference Ends

GF161620 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 May 81

[Summary] The medical conference on curing stomatitic diseases ended in Tashkent today. Specialists from the Soviet republics, India, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the GDR participated.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF VICTORY DAY ACTIVITIES

Marshal Kulikov Comment

LD181025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 81 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces: "Great Victory"]

[Text] Soviet people, the peoples of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind celebrate on 9 May a great and joyful jubilee--the 36th anniversary of the great victory over fascist Germany. This year it is taking place in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm generated by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party congress has gone down in history as a truly leading political event of the eighties and has become an important milestone in the struggle for the triumph of communism. It summed up the results of the party's multifaceted activity, clearly defined the immediate and long-term tasks of communist building and gave an exhaustive reply to many burning questions of the present day which deeply concern all mankind. The Soviet people and their servicemen unanimously approve the 26th congress decisions and warmly support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Celebrating the 36th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people and their friends pay tribute again and again to the farsightedness and perspicacity of the policy of Lenin's party in preparing the country and its armed forces to repel imperialist aggression. It is enough to recall that thanks to the party's concern in the prewar years the increase in defense production in the country was on average double the increase in industry as a whole. Persistent steps were taken to increase the combat readiness of the army and navy. The Soviet Union struggled actively to create collective security in Europe. However, the Western powers did not support this policy. This is borne out by their Munich pact aimed against the vital interests of the European peoples.

The Munich pact was the culmination of the policy of "appeasement" of the Fascist aggressors pursued by the ruling circles of Britian and France with U.S. support. The aim of this policy was to achieve collusion with the aggressive states and primarily with fascist Germany at the expense of other countries and to divert from themselves the threat of aggression and direct it eastward--against the Soviet Union.

Describing the Western powers' position at that time, L.I. Brezhnev said: "The anti-Soviet orientation of Hitler's policy was actively supported by reactionary Western circles.... They flung ever new sacrifices at Hitler's feet, cherishing the hope that he would move his hordes eastward, against the country of socialism. The Munich pact, which yielded Czechoslovakia to Germany, was the most shameful manifestation of this perfidious design of the imperialists."

The Western powers supposed that in Munich, at the cost of betraying Czechoslovakia, they had succeeded in reaching agreement with Hitler. However, subsequent events refuted these calculations. Blinded by anti-Sovietism, the Western powers' ruling circles had in fact cleared the way for Hitler's Germany to unleash World War II and found themselves confronted by Fascist aggression.

Encouraged by the Western countries, Hitler's Germany attacked Poland on 1 September 1939, unleashing World War II. German imperialism began a military campaign for world domination. The Governments of Britain, France and the United States hoped that after seizing Poland, Germany would immediately turn its weapons against the Soviet Union. They provoked the Finnish reactionaries into an armed conflict with the USSR. This policy played into the hands of Fascist Germany. It was able to strengthen its positions in Europe and in the spring of 1940 to seize Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg and defeat France.

World War II spread. Its sinister flames flared in Europe and Asia, engulfing ever new human lives and tremendous material assets. The war inexorably advanced to the Soviet Union's borders. As early as 1940 the rulers of Fascist Germany directly embarked on the elaboration of a plan for a military attack on the land of the soviets, which was christened "the Barbarossa plan." Intoxicated by their easy victories in Europe, Hitler's generals based the plan on the concept of a "lightning war." The main gamble was on the crushing power of a first unexpected strike by concentrated masses of tanks, aircraft and infantry and on a rapid advance to the Soviet Union's vital centers.

At 0400 on 22 June, 1941, fascist Germany, breaking the nonaggression treaty, sent its tank armadas into the Soviet Union. A few hours later German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop came out with wild arguments to justify this unprovoked attack. He alleged that the war on Germany's side was of a preventive nature. The lie was later taken up by reactionary West German historians who began to allege that in 1941 a specific "threat from the east" allegedly existed for Germany. Even today, four decades later, the enemies of socialism are continuing to intimidate the ordinary Western man with "the Soviet military threat." In connection with the approaching 40th anniversary of fascism's barbarous attack on the Soviet Union, a mass of diverse fabrications about "Red militarism" and "the Soviet military threat" has appeared in West Germany, the United States and other capitalist countries. For the umpteenth time bourgeois falsifiers are attempting to relieve Hitler's Germany of the responsibility for unleashing aggression.

The perfidious war rapaciously imposed on the Soviet Union by Hitler's fascism was the biggest armed operation by the shock forces of world imperialism against socialism and one of the gravest ordeals our fatherland ever experienced. The world's first socialist state was suddenly and piratically attacked by 190 crack divisions--5.5 million soldiers and officers, about 4,300 tanks, 47,200 guns and mortars and 4,960 aircraft. A mortal danger hung over the land of the soviets.

Thanks to the sudden attack and a considerable superiority in forces and weapons, at the price of enormous losses the German Fascist troops succeeded in achieving temporary successes. They penetrated deep into the Soviet state. Hitler's Germany exploited its temporary advantages in the struggle against the Soviet Union: the militarization of its economy and the country's entire life, the long preparation for a predatory war, experience of military operations in the West, superiority in terms of modern armaments and the numerical strength of its troops concentrated in good time in the border regions. Fascist Germany had the military-economic resources of almost all West Europe. Having defeated France, almost totally halting its air raids on Britain and thus essentially mounting no military operations in the West, it was able to direct all its ground and air forces against the USSR.

Titanic activity was required from the party to rectify the situation, halt the enemy and prepare his defeat. Only our Leninist party, enjoying the boundless trust of the people, could cope with this unprecedentedly hard task by relying on the advantages of the socialist system. And soon it was clear to the whole world that the "strategists" of the Third Reich had grievously blundered. They had not considered the indomitability of our people's spirit or the strength of the world's first socialist state.

The hard ordeals of the first period of the Great Patriotic War did not shake the Soviet people's staunchness or break our servicemen's combat morale. Despite the exceptionally unfavourable situation on a number of salients, the Soviet troops fought with the greatest persistence and selfiessness. The world admired Soviet people's mass heroism. In the very first weeks they offered the enemy resistance of a kind he had not encountered before. The defense of Brest, Kiev and Odessa, Sevastopol and Leningrad and the counteroffensive near Tikhvin and Rostov showed that Soviet people were staunchly defending every inch of their native land. The partisan struggle, in which over 1 million people took part, developed increasingly widely over Soviet territory seized by the Hitlerite occupiers.

The myth of the fascist army's invincibility was dispelled forever in the snowbound Moscow region. It was the first major defeat for Hitler's troops in World War II. On the approaches to Moscow the Soviet Army inflicted a heavy defeat on 38 German fascist divisions. A strategic grouping of over 1 million Hitlerites was defeated.

Taking advantage of the absence of a second front in Europe, the enemy mounted a powerful offensive on the Stalingrad salient. The biggest battle on the Volga--the Battle of Stalingrad--and the battle for the Caucasus began, ending in a crushing new defeat for fascist Germany. The heroic defenders of the Volga and the Caucasus halted the enemy offensive. In the battles between the Volga and the Don the aggressor lost up to 1.5 million men--about one-fourth of his forces operating on the Soviet-German front. The victory at Stalingrad was a triumph for the strength and power of Soviet weapons. It marked a fundamental breakthrough in the war.

In the summer of 1943 the Hitlerites tried to take revenge for their major defeats and to regain the lost strategic initiative by concentrating almost 1 million crack troops and combat equipment near Kursk. But these aspirations of the Hitlerites were not destined to come to fruition either. The fascist troops' new grave defeat confronted the Wehrmacht with catastrophe. As a result of the Soviet troops' victory at the Kursk salient and their breakout to the Dnepr, the fundamental breakthrough in the course of the Great Patriotic War and all World War II was completed.

Definitively seizing the strategic initiative, the Soviet Armed Forces, despite the absence of a second front in Europe, continued to defeat the enemy. Major strategic offensive operations by our troops led to the complete liberation of Soviet land. In 1944 the Soviet Armed Forces began their great liberation mission. As a loyal friend, comrade and brother, the Soviet soldier passed through the lands of Poland and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, Austria and Norway. Over 1 million Soviet servicemen gave their lives for these countries' freedom and independence. This was a very great international exploit by the Soviet people and their army, which no falsifiers can obscure. And the Soviet soldier set foot on German land not too as an avenger but as a liberator. The 1945 offensive operations, very large in terms of their scope and results, ended in the Battle for Berlin, whose fall marked the end of Hitler's reich. The banner of victory was raised over the overthrown Reichstag.

Continuing its just struggle, in the same year the Soviet Army defeated the 1 million-strong Kwantung Army of imperialist Japan and liberated northeast China and North Korea from their occupiers. During the war against fascist Germany and militarist Japan the Soviet people and their armed forces led by the Communist Party accomplished a feat whose equal mankind has never known.

During the Great Patriotic War the glorious revolutionary traditions of proletarian internationalism and working people's international solidarity were augmented. Side by side with the Soviet Army, the allied troops of Poland, Czechoslovakia and, at the concluding stage, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary fought the Fascist aggressors. Troops of the fraternal Mongolian People's Republic took part in the defeat of Japanese militarism.

The peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a great contribution to the victory over the common enemy. Great significance attached to the resistance movement. However, it was the Soviet Union which bore the brunt of the war and played the decisive part in defeating Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan.

The Soviet people's great victory exerted the most profound influence on the entire subsequent course of history. It raised the USSR's prestige still further, strengthened its international positions and created favorable conditions for the development of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, the development of the national liberation struggle and a new upsurge in the international workers and communist movement. The correlation of forces in the world arena changed substantially in favor of socialism.

The main creator of our victory was the multinational Soviet people, and the Communist Party was its inspirer and organizer. Guided by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, it acted with Leninist wisdom and vigor. The best forces of Lenin's party fought in the front line of the struggle against fascism. By early 1945 there were 3,325,000 of them in the ranks of the armed forces--almost 60 percent of all party personnel. And among them, for the entire 4 years of the war, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and marshal of the Soviet Union, was in the active army. He was always at the front where things were particularly difficult and where the fate of the battle, the operation and our future victory were being decided.

The results of the Great Patriotic War are a harsh lesson of history, a terrible warning to the present aggressors embarking on military adventures of every sort.

The peace program for the eighties outlined by the 26th congress has been welcomed by the socialist community countries as their common coordinated foreign policy platform and a concentrated expression of their own vital interests and aspirations. Collaborating closely within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are stepping up their peace offensive to rebuff the aggressive course of imperialism and preserve and strengthen detente.

The Soviet people are celebrating the victory jubilee under conditions of an international situation aggravated through the fault of the U.S. administration. This is expressed in the fact that the United States has set itself the aim of undermining and shaking the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the peoples' national liberation struggle, securing military superiority and regaining the role of the ruler of the peoples' destiny. Under cover of slanderous ballyhoo about "the Soviet military threat," the United States and its NATO allies are forcing on the arms race which is acquiring an increasingly dangerous nature. The Pentagon's fabulous funds are directed toward the development of existing strategic armaments and the creation of new ones.

The forces of reaction and aggression, as was the case 40 years ago, are trying to turn Europe back into a bridghead for a new war, a nuclear missile war this time. Plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the territories of a number of countries are entering the stage of practical implementation. The virus of fascism is still alive in West Germany and the revanchists' activity is being stepped up. The U.S. imperialists have aggravated the situation on the Near and Middle East, particularly in the Persian Gulf region, have provoked the Iranian-Iraqi military conflict and are waging an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan. In a number of countries they are creating a new network of military bases and are hurriedly organizing the Rapid Deployment Force designed for aggressive gendarme operations in various parts of the world. They are supported by the Chinese leaders, blinded by malicious anti-Sovietism. They are steering a hegemonist great-power course and embarking on a rapprochement with imperialism and the cobbling together of a Beijing-Tokyo-Washington military-political alliance.

Under the conditions of the complex military-political situation in the world, the duty and sacred obligation of the Soviet Armed Forces and all Soviet people is to step up their vigilance with respect to the intrigues of the enemies of peace and tirelessly to strengthen the defense might of the Soviet state--the main and reliable bulwark of peace on earth. The armies of the Warsaw Pact states are standing guard over peace and socialism in single combat formation with the Soviet Armed Forces. Our military-political defense alliance of socialist countries reliably serves the cause of peace. It has everything necessary to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains.

In celebrating the victory jubilee Soviet people honor the memory of the heroes who fell in the struggle for our motherland's honor, freedom and independence. They glorify the war and labor veterans, the heroes of the front and rear--all those who, under the leadership of Lenin's party, won the world-historic victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The magnitude of the victory our people won in the Great Patriotic War is immeasurable. It was a triumph for the new social and state system born of October, for the powerful socialist economy, for Marxist-Leninist ideology, proletarian internationalism, the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the fraternal friendship of our country's peoples and for the superiority of Soviet military art. These were the main sources of our victory. They continue to operate today, imparting exceptional stability to the Soviet state, invincible strength to the Soviet Armed Forces and power and effectiveness to our domestic and foreign policy.

Memorial Ceremony

LD150947 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 May 81 p 3

[Correspondent report: "Eternal Glory to Heroes"]

[Excerpts] On Victory Day thousands of Muscovities and guests of the capital gathered in the Aleksandrovskiy Garden, now looking most springlike, to honor the memory of the Unknown Soldier and to pay a tribute of eternal love and gratitude to all who died for the freedom and independence of our socialist motherland.

Homage was rendered to the Unknown Soldier by Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, Army Gen A.T. Altunin, Col Gen Engr V.M. Shabanov and Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense ministers; and also Army Gen I.V. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Cadre Directorate; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; marshals of categories of troops, generals and admirals.